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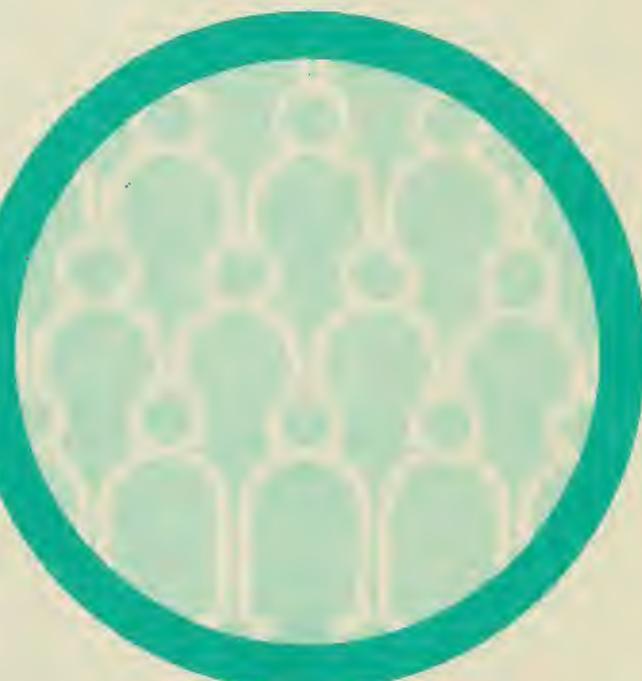
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Number of Inhabitants

WYOMING

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Census of Population

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1980 Census of Population

VOLUME 1
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

CHAPTER A Number of Inhabitants

PART 52
WYOMING
PC80-1-A52

Issued October 1981



U.S. Department of Commerce
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary

Joseph R. Wright, Jr.,
Deputy Secretary

Robert G. Dederick,
Assistant Secretary for
Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Bruce Chapman,
Director

Data Index

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Bruce Chapman, Director
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Introduction

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GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population on the number of inhabitants of the State, classified by urban and rural residence and by size of place; its counties or comparable areas, county subdivisions, incorporated places, census designated places, standard metropolitan statistical areas, standard consolidated statistical areas, and urbanized areas; and certain other geographic areas of the State. The abbreviated identification for this report is PC80-1-A (i.e., Population Census, 1980-Volume 1-Chapter A) followed by a number representing the State. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

A large portion of the information compiled from the 1980 Census of Population will appear in Volume 1, *Characteristics of the Population*, of which this report is part.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports*, PHC80-V, and in the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products. The changes reflect corrections of errors found after the PHC80-V reports and P.L. 94-171 materials were prepared. The changes may affect any geographic area shown in this report.

The content and procedures of the 1980 census were determined after evaluation of the results of the 1970 census, consultation with a wide variety of users of census data, and extensive field testing. A number of changes were introduced in

1980 to improve the usefulness of the census results. The changes do not, however, affect to any appreciable extent the comparability between the 1980 data and the 1970 data shown in this report.

More detailed information on the technical and procedural matters covered in the text of this report can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Such information will also appear in other publications of the 1980 census.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and three appendixes), a table of contents, charts, 13 detailed tables, and maps. A map of the State appears after the table of contents and shows county names and boundaries, the names and boundaries of standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) and standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), the names and locations of all places with a population of 25,000 or more, and SMSA central cities with fewer than 25,000 inhabitants. Then follow two pages of charts that precede the 13 tables. Each table is identified by a table number and title. The "stubhead" at the left under the title defines the types of geographic areas for which data are shown in the particular table and is considered part of the table title.

The tables are followed by a map section which includes:

- A "County Location Index" which presents the reference coordinates and map section numbers for each county on the county subdivision map, the legend to the county subdivision map, and a State map outlining the geographic area covered by each county subdivision map section.
- A county subdivision map, often covering several pages, that shows the names and boundaries of counties

(or equivalent areas), their subdivisions, and places, as recognized by the Census Bureau in the published tables.

- One map for each urbanized area in the State which shows the names and boundaries of all States, counties, county subdivisions, and places in the area, as well as the extent of territory defined as "urbanized." The report for each State containing part of a multi-State urbanized area includes the map for the entire urbanized area.

Appearing last in the report are the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., urban and rural residence, census designated places, urbanized areas). Appendix B explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix C presents information on the sources of error in the data.

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "--" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- A minus sign preceding a figure denotes decrease.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1970 census reports, or that the area was erroneously omitted, or that the area was not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1970 census reports.
- CDP is census designated place.
- SCSA is standard consolidated statistical area.
- SMSA is standard metropolitan statistical area.
- (unorg.) is unorganized territory.

1980

Census of Population

Number of Inhabitants

WYOMING

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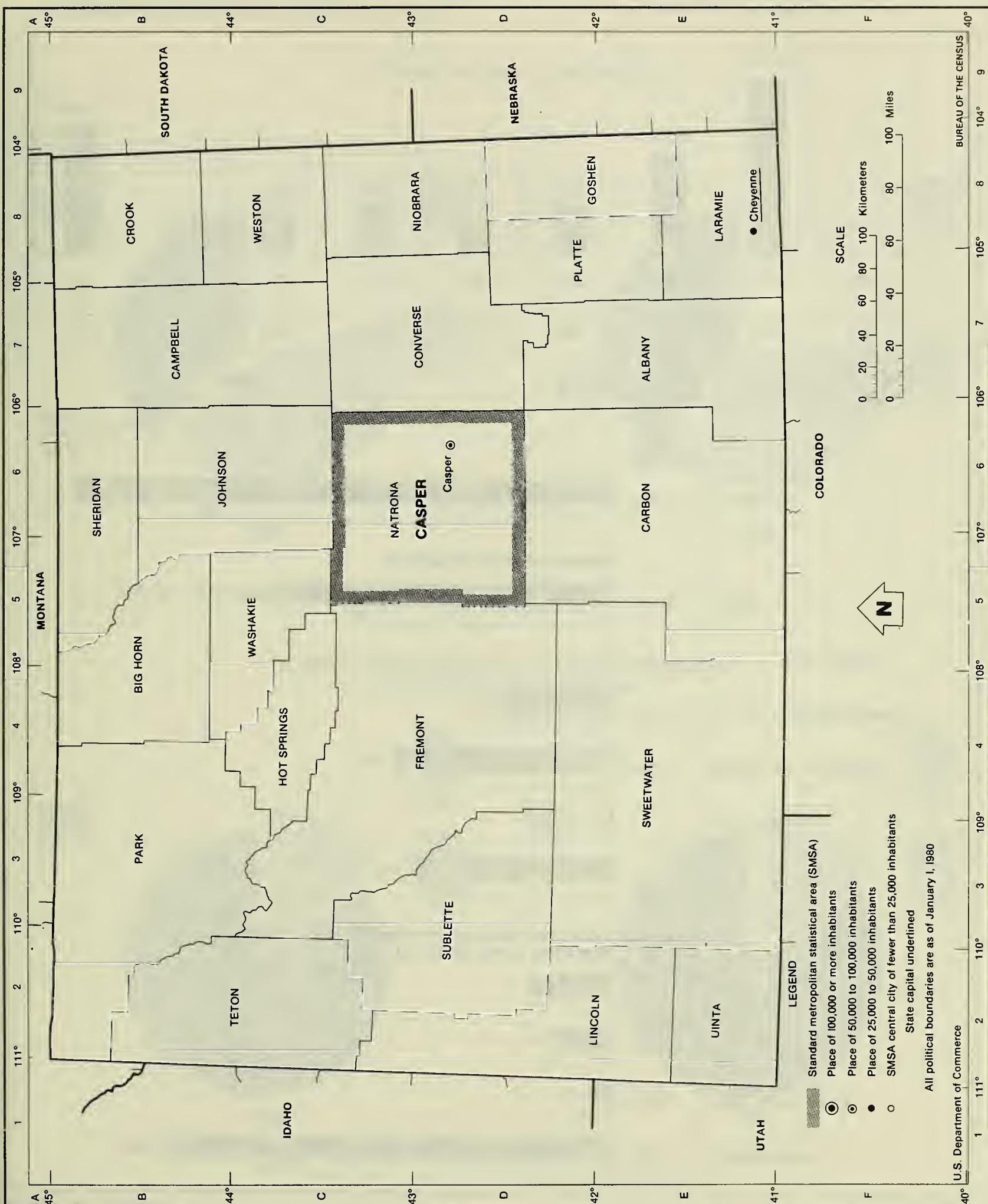
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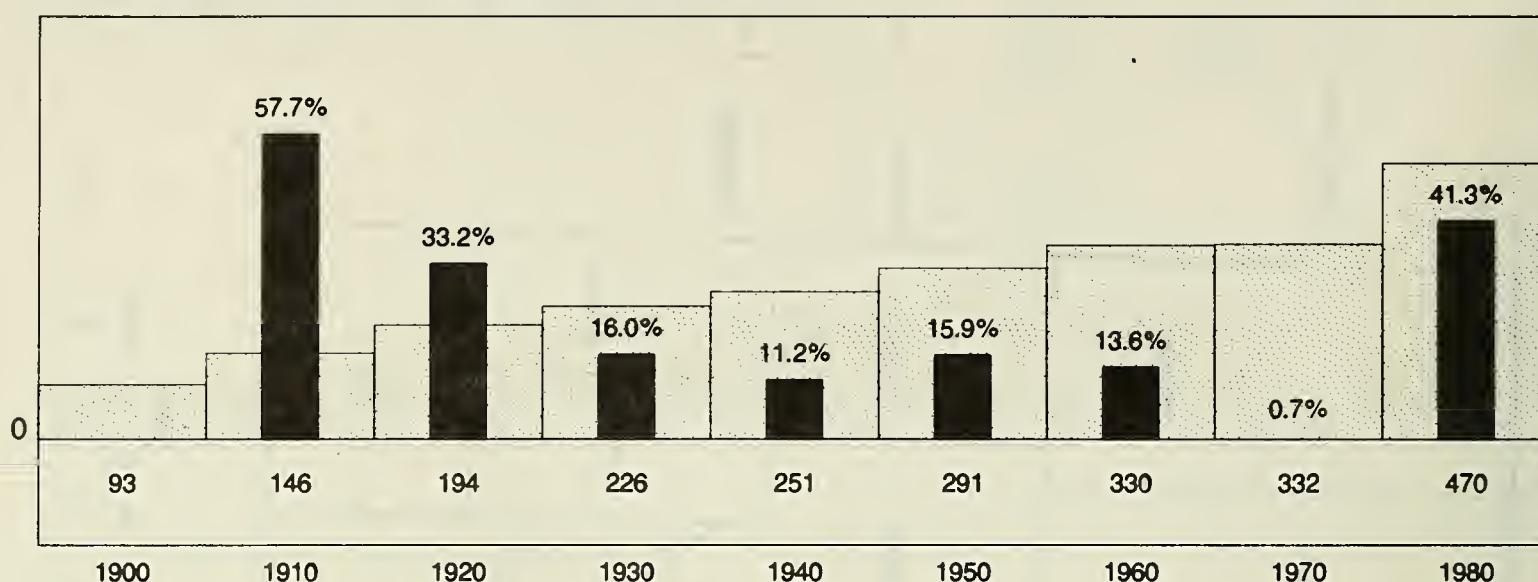
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Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, Counties, and Selected Places



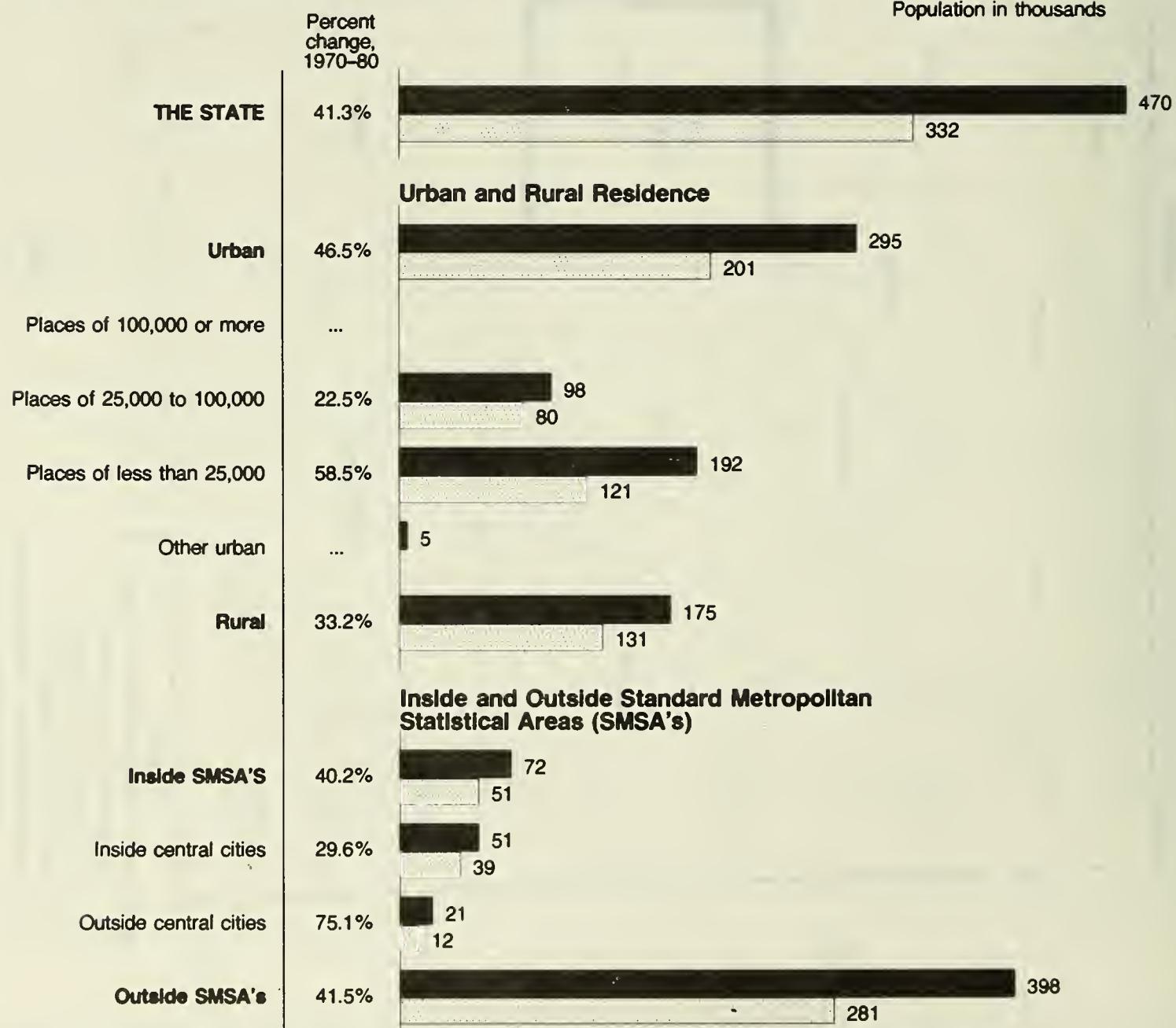
Total Population and Percent Change From Preceding Census for the State: 1900 to 1980

Percent change
Population in thousands



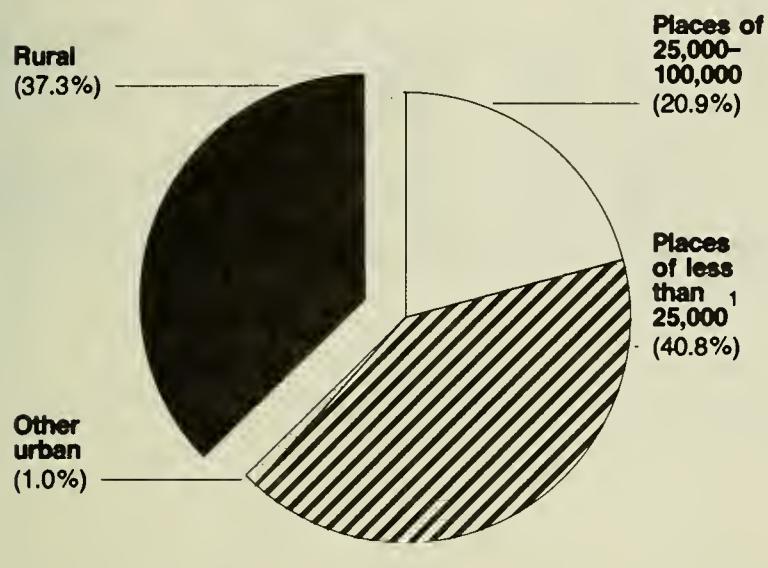
Population and Percent Change by Type of Residence: 1980 and 1970

1980
1970
Population in thousands

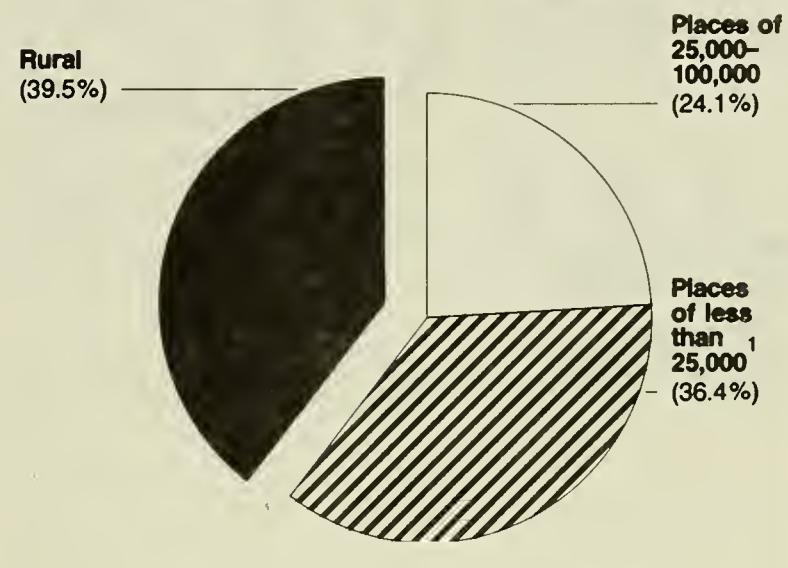


Percent Distribution by Type of Residence for the State: 1980 and 1970

A. URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE



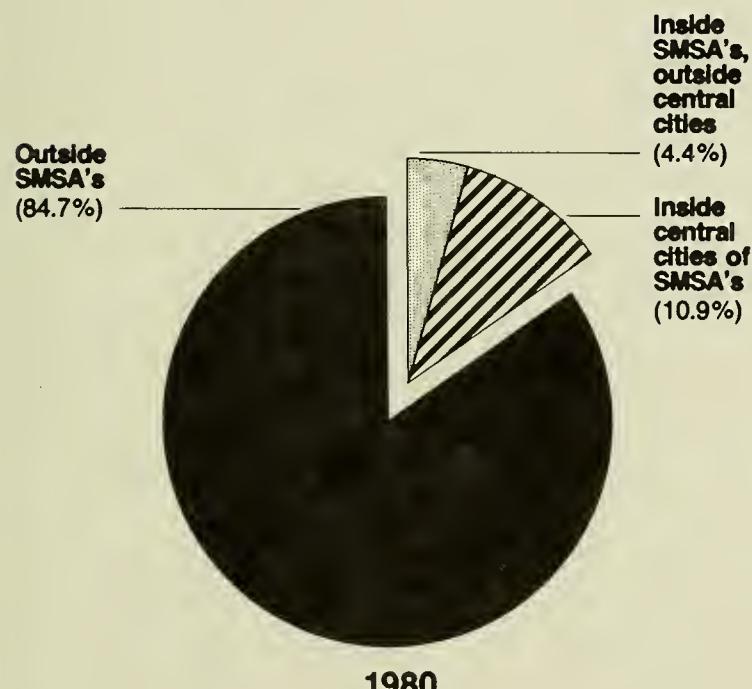
1980



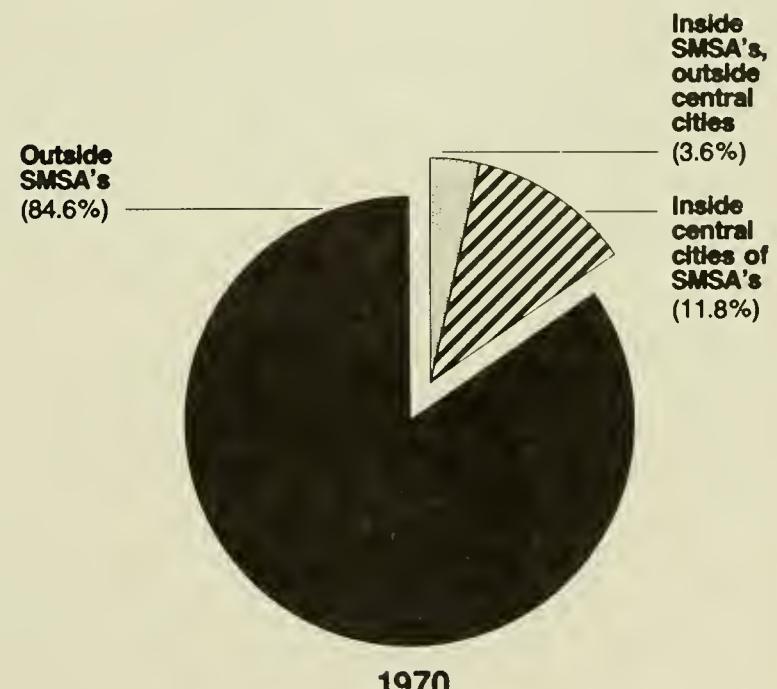
1970

¹Excludes population of places in rural territory.

B. INSIDE AND OUTSIDE STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (SMSA'S)



1980



1970

CORRECTION NOTE

The official 1980 census counts of total population shown in this report supersede counts issued previously. Corrections to the figures were made after the counts were provided to the State for redistricting purposes and released in Advance Report PHC80-V for this State.

Shown below are corrections to the 1980 census counts of the total population made after the tabulations for this report were completed. Any additional corrections made after this report is printed are available by writing to Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Corrections), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

The 1980 figures shown in this publication are subject to change pending the outcome of the various lawsuits dealing with the census counts.

1980 population

As shown in
the tables Corrected

Fremont County:

Wind River division:		
Riverton city.....	9 588	9 247

Natrona County:

Casper South division:		
Evansville town.....	2 652	2 335

Table 1. Population of the State: Earliest Census to 1980

[For description of current and previous urban definitions, see appendix A. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Urban and Rural	The State			Urban				Rural			Percent of total population	
	Total population	Change from preceding census		Places of 2,500 or more	Change from preceding census		Population	Change from preceding census		Population		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
Current urban definition:												
1980 (Apr. 1)-----	469 557	137 141	41.3	27	294 639	93 528	46.5	174 918	43 613	33.2	62.7	
1970 (Apr. 1)-----	332 416	2 350	0.7	20	201 111	13 560	7.2	131 305	-11 210	-7.9	60.5	
1960 (Apr. 1)-----	330 066	39 537	13.6	19	187 551	42 933	29.7	142 515	-3 396	-2.3	56.8	
1950 (Apr. 1)-----	290 529	39 787	15.9	19	144 618	...	...	145 911	...	...	49.8
Previous urban definition:												
1960 (Apr. 1)-----	330 066	39 537	13.6	19	187 551	42 933	29.7	142 515	-3 396	-2.3	56.8	
1950 (Apr. 1)-----	290 529	39 787	15.9	19	144 618	51 041	54.5	145 911	-11 254	-7.2	49.8	
1940 (Apr. 1)-----	250 742	25 177	11.2	12	93 577	23 480	33.5	157 165	1 697	1.1	37.3	
1930 (Apr. 1)-----	225 565	31 163	16.0	8	70 097	13 002	22.8	155 468	18 161	13.2	31.1	
1920 (Jan. 1)-----	194 402	48 437	33.2	8	57 095	13 874	32.1	137 307	34 563	33.6	29.4	
1910 (Apr. 15)-----	145 965	53 434	57.7	7	43 221	16 564	62.1	102 744	36 870	56.0	29.6	
1900 (June 1)-----	92 531	29 976	47.9	3	26 657	5 173	24.1	65 874	24 803	60.4	28.8	
1890 (June 1)-----	62 555	41 766	200.9	3	21 484	15 332	249.2	41 071	26 434	180.6	34.3	
1880 (June 1)-----	20 789	11 671	128.0	2	6 152	6 152	...	14 637	5 519	60.5	29.6	
1870 (June 1)-----	9 118	...	...	-	-	...	...	9 118	...	...	-
											100.0	

Table 2. Land Area and Population: 1930 to 1980

(Counts relate to counties as defined at each census. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction)

Counties

Counties	1980 land area		Population											
	Square miles	Square kilometers	1980		Percent change		1970				1960			
			Number	Per square mile	Per square kilometer	1970 to 1980	1960 to 1970							
The State -----	96 989	251 201	469 557	4.8	1.9	41.3	0.7	332 416	330 066	290 529	250 742	225 565		
Albion -----	4 268	11 055	29 062	6.8	2.6	10.0	24.1	26 431	21 290	19 055	13 946	12 041		
Big Horn -----	3 139	8 131	11 896	3.8	1.5	16.6	-14.3	10 202	11 898	13 176	12 911	11 222		
Campbell -----	4 796	12 422	24 367	5.1	2.0	88.1	121.1	12 957	5 861	4 839	6 048	6 720		
Carbon -----	7 878	20 403	21 896	2.8	1.1	64.0	-10.6	13 354	14 937	15 742	12 644	11 391		
Converse -----	4 271	11 062	14 069	3.3	1.3	136.9	-6.7	5 938	6 366	5 933	6 631	7 145		
Crook -----	2 856	7 396	5 308	1.9	0.7	17.0	-3.3	4 535	4 691	4 738	5 463	5 333		
Fremont -----	9 181	23 779	38 992	4.2	1.6	37.5	8.3	28 352	26 168	19 580	16 095	10 490		
Goshen -----	2 186	5 662	12 040	5.5	2.1	10.6	-8.8	10 885	11 941	12 634	12 207	11 754		
Hot Springs -----	2 005	5 194	5 710	2.8	1.1	15.3	-22.2	4 952	6 365	5 250	4 607	5 476		
Johnson -----	4 166	10 791	6 700	1.6	0.6	19.9	2.0	5 587	5 475	4 707	4 980	4 816		
Laramie -----	2 684	6 952	68 649	25.6	9.9	21.8	-6.3	56 360	60 149	47 662	33 651	26 845		
Lincoln -----	4 070	10 542	12 177	3.0	1.2	40.9	-4.2	8 640	9 018	9 023	10 286	10 894		
Natrona -----	5 347	13 849	71 856	13.4	5.2	40.2	3.3	51 264	49 623	31 437	23 858	24 272		
Niobrara -----	2 685	6 953	2 924	1.1	0.4	-	-22.0	2 924	3 750	4 701	5 988	4 723		
Park -----	6 936	17 965	21 639	3.1	1.2	21.9	5.2	17 752	16 874	15 182	10 976	8 207		
Platte -----	2 023	5 240	11 975	5.9	2.3	84.6	-9.9	6 486	7 195	7 925	8 013	9 695		
Sheridan -----	2 532	6 558	25 048	9.9	3.8	40.3	-6.0	17 852	18 989	20 185	19 255	16 875		
Sublette -----	4 871	12 617	4 548	0.9	0.4	21.1	-0.6	3 755	3 778	2 481	2 778	1 944		
Sweetwater -----	10 352	26 812	41 723	4.0	1.6	126.9	2.6	18 391	17 920	22 017	19 407	18 165		
Teton -----	4 012	10 390	9 355	2.3	0.9	94.0	57.5	4 823	3 062	2 593	2 543	2 003		
Uinto -----	2 085	5 400	13 021	6.2	2.4	83.4	-5.1	7 100	7 484	7 331	7 223	6 572		
Washakie -----	2 243	5 809	9 496	4.2	1.6	25.5	-14.8	7 569	8 883	7 252	5 858	4 109		
Weston -----	2 402	6 221	7 106	3.0	1.1	12.7	-20.5	6 307	7 929	6 733	4 958	4 673		

Table 3. Population of Counties by Urban and Rural Residence: 1980 and 1970

[Counts relate to counties as defined at each census. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Counties	Urban					Rural					Percent change, 1970 to 1980	
	1980			1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1980	1980			1970			
	Total	Percent of total population	Inside urbanized areas			Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Places of less than 1,000				
The State -----	294 639	62.7	117 716	176 923	201 111	46.5	174 918	29 301	18 087	127 530	131 305	33.2
Albion -----	24 410	84.0	—	24 410	23 143	5.5	4 652	—	415	4 237	3 288	41.5
Big Horn -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 896	6 073	1 561	4 262	10 202	16.6
Campbell -----	12 134	49.8	—	12 134	7 194	68.7	12 233	2 217	—	10 016	5 763	112.3
Carbon -----	11 547	52.7	—	11 547	7 855	47.0	10 349	4 698	3 058	2 593	5 499	88.2
Converse -----	8 766	62.3	—	8 766	2 677	227.5	5 303	—	9	5 294	3 261	62.6
Crook -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 308	2 101	291	2 916	4 535	17.0
Fremont -----	17 455	44.8	—	17 455	15 120	15.4	21 537	2 949	1 680	16 908	13 232	62.8
Goshen -----	5 441	45.2	—	5 441	4 237	28.4	6 599	—	1 173	5 426	6 648	-0.7
Hot Springs -----	3 852	67.5	—	3 852	3 063	25.8	1 858	—	488	1 370	1 889	-1.6
Johnson -----	3 799	56.7	—	3 799	3 394	11.9	2 901	—	271	2 630	2 193	32.3
Laramie -----	58 429	85.1	58 429	—	45 441	28.6	10 220	1 077	396	8 747	10 919	-6.4
Lincoln -----	3 273	26.9	—	3 273	—	—	8 904	2 481	1 073	5 350	8 640	3.1
Natrona -----	59 287	82.5	59 287	—	39 361	50.6	12 569	—	1 148	11 421	11 903	5.6
Niobrara -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 924	1 650	104	1 170	2 924	—
Park -----	12 100	55.9	—	12 100	9 968	21.4	9 539	—	529	9 010	7 784	22.5
Platte -----	5 816	48.6	—	5 816	—	—	6 159	1 512	798	3 849	6 486	-5.0
Sheridan -----	15 146	60.5	—	15 146	10 856	39.5	9 902	—	1 547	8 355	6 996	41.5
Sublette -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 548	1 066	1 067	2 415	3 755	21.1
Sweetwater -----	32 265	77.3	—	32 265	15 853	103.5	9 458	—	1 444	8 014	2 538	272.7
Teton -----	4 511	48.2	—	4 511	—	—	4 844	—	—	4 844	4 823	0.4
Uinta -----	6 421	49.3	—	6 421	4 462	43.9	6 600	2 284	628	3 688	2 638	150.2
Washakie -----	6 391	67.3	—	6 391	5 055	26.4	3 105	—	407	2 698	2 514	23.5
Weston -----	3 596	50.6	—	3 596	3 432	4.8	3 510	1 193	—	2 317	2 875	22.1

Table 4. Population of County Subdivisions: 1960 to 1980

[Total population of a place in two or more county subdivisions appears in table 5. Counts relate to county subdivisions and places as defined at each census. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

County Subdivisions

	1980	1970	1960
The State	469 557	332 416	330 066
Albany County ¹	29 062	26 431	21 290
East Albany division	198	...	...
Laramie division	27 142	...	...
Laramie city ¹	24 410	23 143	17 520
Rock River division	692	646	928
Rock River town ¹	415	344	497
South Albany division	1 030	...	...
Big Horn County ²	11 896	10 202	11 898
Big Horn Central division	3 744	2 277	1 953
Greybull town	2 277	1 953	2 286
Big Horn North division	5 327	4 627	5 194
Byron town	633	397	417
Cowley town	455	366	459
Deover town	178	112	121
Fronnie town (pt.)	121	103	134
Lovel town ²	2 447	2 371	2 451
Big Horn South division	2 825	1 349	1 319
Bosin town ²	1 349	1 145	1 319
Monderson town	174	117	167
Campbell County ³	24 367	12 957	5 861
Gillette North division	18 853	12 134	7 194
Gillette city ³	12 134	7 194	3 580
Prospector-Rowhile Village (COP)	1 100	...	...
Gillette South division	5 514	...	...
Wright (CDP)	1 117	...	...
Corban County ⁴	21 896	13 354	14 937
Honna division	4 555	...	...
Elk Mountain town ⁴	338	127	190
Honna town ⁴	2 288	460	625
Medicine Bow town	953	455	392
Rowlins division	13 685	9 216	10 594
Boggs town ⁴	433	146	199
Dixon town	82	72	108
Rowlins city ⁴	11 547	7 855	8 968
Sinclair town	586	445	621
Sorotogo division	3 656	...	...
Encampment town	611	321	333
Riverside town	55	46	87
Sorotogo town	2 410	1 181	1 133
Converse County ⁵	14 069	5 938	6 366
Douglas division	9 364	3 995	4 242
Douglas town ⁵	6 030	2 677	2 822
Lost Springs town	9	7	5
Glenrock division	4 705	1 943	2 124
Glenrock town ⁵	2 736	1 515	1 584
Crook County ⁶	5 308	4 535	4 691
Hulett division	1 225	1 143	1 423
Hulett town	291	318	335
Moorcroft division	1 995	1 566	1 491
Moorcroft town	1 014	981	826
Sundance division	2 088	1 826	1 777
Sundance town ⁶	1 087	1 056	908
Fremont County ⁷	38 992	28 352	26 168
Obiois division	1 524	1 181	968
Obiois town ⁷	1 067	898	574
Lander division	10 171	...	...
Hudson town (pt.)	412	(NA)	(NA)
Lander city ⁷	7 867	7 125	4 182
Shoshoni division	1 236	773	1 083
Shoshoni town ⁷	879	562	766
Sweetwater division	3 023	...	...
Jeffrey City (COP)	1 882	...	...
Wind River division	23 038	...	...
Hudson town (pt.)	102	(NA)	(NA)
Povillion town	287	181	190
Riverton city ⁷	9 588	7 995	6 845
Goshen County ⁸	12 040	10 885	11 941
Goshen Hole division	1 313	1 304	1 507
Lo Grange town	232	189	176
Yoder town	110	101	83
Rawhide Creek division	368	...	...
Torrington division	10 359	...	...
For Laramie town ⁸	356	197	233
Lingle town ⁸	475	446	437
Torrington town ⁸	5 441	4 237	4 188
Hot Springs County ⁹	5 710	4 952	6 365
Thermopolis East division	655	...	...
East Thermopolis town	359	316	281
Thermopolis West division	4 936	...	...
Kirby town ⁹	129	75	82
Thermopolis town ⁹	3 852	3 063	3 955
Wind River division	119	...	...
Johnson County ¹⁰	6 700	5 587	5 475
Buffalo division	5 641	4 570	3 980
Buffalo city ¹⁰	3 799	3 394	2 907
Koycee division	1 059	1 017	1 495
Koycee town ¹⁰	271	272	284
Laramie County ¹¹	68 649	56 360	60 149
Cheyenne division	58 265	...	...
Cheyenne city (pt.) ¹¹	47 264	41 254	43 505
Fox Farm (CDP)	2 850	1 329	1 371
Orchard Valley (COP)	3 327	1 015	1 449
Cheyenne East division	2 307	...	...
Cheyenne city (pt.) ¹¹	-	...	...

County Subdivisions

	1980	1970	1960
Laramie County—Con.			
Cheyenne West division	5 310	...	...
Cheyenne city (pt.) ¹¹	19	...	...
Warren AFB (CDP)	3 627	4 527	...
Pine Bluffs division	2 767	...	...
Albin town	128	118	172
Burns town	268	185	225
Pine Bluffs town ¹¹	1 077	937	1 121
Lincoln County ¹²			
Afton division	12 177	8 640	9 018
Afton town ¹²	6 135	...	...
Thoyne town ¹²	1 481	1 290	1 337
Kemmerer East division	256	195	214
Diamondville town ¹²	5 100	...	...
Kemmerer town ¹²	1 000	485	398
Lo Borge town ¹²	3 273	2 292	2 028
Kemmerer West division	302	...	...
Cokeville town ¹²	942	...	...
Cokeville town ¹²	515	440	545
Notrono County ¹³			
Casper division	71 856	51 264	49 623
Casper city (pt.) ¹³	56 333	...	...
Mills town ¹³	49 651	39 361	38 930
Casper North division	2 139	1 724	1 477
Casper city (pt.) ¹³	4 261	...	...
Edgerton town	510	350	512
Midwest town ¹³	638	...	...
Casper South division	6 252	...	...
Casper city (pt.) ¹³	1 336	...	...
Evonsville town ¹³	2 652	832	678
Hells Half Acre division	5 010	370	593
Casper city (pt.) ¹³	11	...	...
Niobrara County ¹⁴			
Niobrara East division	2 924	2 924	3 750
Lusk town (pt.) ¹⁴	1 235	1 938	...
Van Tossell town	842	1 495	1 890
Niobrara West division	1 689	986	...
Lusk town (pt.) ¹⁴	808	...	...
Monville town	94	92	124
Park County ¹⁵			
Cody division	21 639	17 752	16 874
Cody city ¹⁵	11 324	...	...
Meeteetse division	6 790	5 161	4 838
Meeteetse town	960	...	...
Powell division	512	459	514
Fronnie town (pt.)	8 930	...	...
Powell city ¹⁵	5 310	4 807	4 740
Yellowstone National Park division	425	400	420
Platte County ¹⁶			
Chugwater division	11 975	6 486	7 195
Chugwater town ¹⁶	598	531	689
Glendo division	282	187	287
Glendo town	790	497	633
Guernsey division	367	210	292
Guernsey town ¹⁶	1 991	1 495	1 965
Hartville town	1 512	793	800
Wheatland division	149	246	177
Wheatland town ¹⁶	8 596	3 963	3 908
Wheatland town ¹⁶	5 816	2 498	2 350
Sheridan County ¹⁷			
Sheridan division	25 048	17 852	18 989
Cleermont town	18 961	...	...
Sheridan city ¹⁷	191	141	154
Sheridan South division	15 146	10 856	11 651
Sheridan West division	3 851	...	...
Ooyton town ¹⁷	2 236	...	...
Ranchester town ¹⁷	701	396	333
Ranchester town ¹⁷	655	208	235
Sublette County ¹⁸			
Big Piney division	4 548	3 755	3 778
Big Piney town ¹⁸	1 876	1 518	1 688
Morbleton town ¹⁸	530	570	663
Boulder division	537	223	189
Pinedale division	194	163	218
Pinedale town ¹⁸	2 478	2 074	1 872
Pinedale town ¹⁸	1 066	948	965
Sweetwater County ¹⁹			
Green River North division	41 723	18 391	17 920
Gronger town ¹⁹	14 734	...	...
Green River city ¹⁹	177	137	159
Green River South division	12 807	4 196	3 497
Rock Springs North division	180	...	...
Rock Springs city (pt.) ¹⁹	25 304	...	...
South Superior town	19 454	11 657	10 371
Rock Springs South division	586	197	401
Rock Springs city (pt.) ¹⁹	190	...	...
Wamsutter division	4	...	...
Wamsutter town ¹⁹	1 315	494	776
Wamsutter town ¹⁹	681	139	110
Teton County ²⁰			
Alta division	9 355	4 823	3 062
Jackson Hole division	225	158	180
Jackson town ²⁰	9 130	4 634	2 882
Jackson town ²⁰	4 511	2 688	1 437
Yellowstone National Park division	-	31	-
Uinta County ²¹			
Brider Valley division	13 021	7 100	7 484
Lymon town ²¹	5 642	2 136	1 958
Mountain View town ²¹	2 284	643	425
Evanston division	628	...	...
Evanston city ²¹	7 379	4 964	5 526
Evanston city ²¹	6 421	4 462	4 901

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Population of County Subdivisions: 1960 to 1980—Con.

[Total population of a place in two or more county subdivisions appears in table 5. Counts relate to county subdivisions and places as defined at each census. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

County Subdivisions

	1980	1970	1960
Washakie County ²²	9,496	7,569	8,883
Ten Sleep division	862	...	...
Ten Sleep town ²²	407	320	314
Worland division	8,634	...	...
Worland city ²²	6,391	5,055	5,806
Weston County ²³	7,106	6,307	7,929
Newcastle division	5,532	4,872	6,249
Newcastle city ²³	3,596	3,432	4,345
Upton division	1,574	1,435	1,680
Upton town ²³	1,193	987	1,224

NOTE: The county subdivisions for this State are census county divisions (CCD's); see the text for additional information.

¹ALBANY COUNTY. Annexations were made by Laramie city and Rock River town. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries and names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: East Albany (214), Laramie (23,986), and South Albany (1,585).

²BIG HORN COUNTY. Annexations were made by Basin and Lovell towns. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Big Horn Central (3,233) and Big Horn South (2,342).

³CAMPBELL COUNTY. Annexations were made by Gillette city. Changes were made to the CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Gillette North (10,528) and Gillette South (2,429).

⁴CARBON COUNTY. Annexations were made by Rawlins city and Elk Mountain, Hanna, and Baggs towns. Elmo town and Hanna town were merged and are designated as Hanna town (combined 1970 population: 513). Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Hanna (1,918) and Saratoga (2,220).

⁵CONVERSE COUNTY. Annexations were made by Douglas and Glenrock towns. Changes were made to the CCD boundaries; the revisions do not appear to affect the 1970 populations.

⁶CROOK COUNTY. Areas were annexed and detached by Sundance town.

⁷FREMONT COUNTY. Annexations were made by Lander and Riverton cities and Dubois and Shoshoni towns. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries and names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Lander (8,512), Sweetwater (1,142), and Wind River (16,744).

⁸GOSHEN COUNTY. Annexations were made by Fort Laramie, Lingle, and Torrington towns. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Rawhite Creek (428) and Torrington (9,153).

⁹HOT SPRINGS COUNTY. Annexations were made by Kirby and Thermopolis towns. Changes were made to the CCD boundaries and names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Thermopolis East (456), Thermopolis West (4,324), and Wind River (172).

¹⁰JOHNSON COUNTY. Annexations were made by Buffalo city and Kaycee town.

¹¹LARAMIE COUNTY. Annexations were made by Cheyenne city and Pine Bluffs town. Changes were made to the CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Cheyenne (46,019), Cheyenne East (874), Cheyenne West (6,875), and Pine Bluffs (2,592).

¹²LINCOLN COUNTY. La Barge town was incorporated (1970 population: 204). Annexations were made by Afton, Thayne, Diamondville, Kemmerer, La Barge, and Cokeville towns. Changes were made to the CCD boundaries and names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Afton (4,275), Kemmerer East (3,397), and Kemmerer West (968).

¹³NATRONA COUNTY. Midwest town was incorporated (1970 population: 604). Annexations were made by Casper city and Mills, Midwest, and Evansville towns. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries and names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Casper (46,960), Casper North (1,971), and Casper South (1,963).

¹⁴NIOBRAWA COUNTY. Annexations were made by Lusk town.

¹⁵PARK COUNTY. Annexations were made by Cody and Powell cities. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Cody (8,511), Meeteetse (893), and Powell (7,948).

¹⁶PLATTE COUNTY. Annexations were made by Chugwater, Guernsey and Wheatland towns. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the revisions do not appear to affect the 1970 populations.

¹⁷SHERIDAN COUNTY. Annexations were made by Sheridan city and Dayton and Ranchester towns. Changes were made to the CCD boundaries and names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Sheridan (12,556), Sheridan South (3,381), and Sheridan West (1,915).

¹⁸SUBLETTE COUNTY. Annexations were made by Big Piney, Marbleton and Pinedale towns. Changes were made to the CCD boundaries; the revisions do not appear to affect the 1970 populations.

¹⁹SWEETWATER COUNTY. Annexations were made by Green River and Rock Springs cities and Granger and Wamsutter towns. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries and names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Green River North (4,662), Green River South (398), Rock Springs North (12,704), and Rock Springs South (133).

²⁰TETON COUNTY. Annexations were made by Jackson town.

²¹UINTA COUNTY. Mountain View town was incorporated (1970 population: 444). Annexations were made by Evanston city and Lyman and Mountain View towns.

²²WASHAKIE COUNTY. Annexations were made by Ten Sleep town and Worland city. Changes were made to the CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Ten Sleep (737) and Worland (6,832).

²³WESTON COUNTY. Annexations were made by Newcastle city.

Table 5. Population of Places: 1960 to 1980

[For changes in boundaries of incorporated places since 1970, see table 4. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Incorporated Places Census Designated Places	Counties	1980	1970	1960
Afton town	Lincoln	1 481	1 290	1 337
Albin town	Laramie	128	118	172
Boggs town	Carbon	433	146	199
Bosin town	Big Horn	1 349	1 145	1 319
Big Piney town	Sublette	530	570	663
Buffalo city	Johnson	3 799	3 394	2 907
Burns town	Laramie	268	185	225
Byron town	Big Horn	633	397	417
Casper city	Natrona	51 016	39 361	38 930
Cheyenne city	Laramie	47 283	41 254	43 505
Chugwater town	Platte	282	187	287
Cleermont town	Sheridan	191	141	154
Cody city	Park	6 790	5 161	4 838
Cokeville town	Lincoln	515	440	545
Cowley town	Big Horn	455	366	459
Dayton town	Sheridan	701	396	333
Deover town	Big Horn	178	112	121
Diamondville town	Lincoln	1 000	485	398
Dixon town	Carbon	82	72	108
Daugles town	Converse	6 030	2 677	2 822
Dubois town	Fremont	1 067	898	574
East Thermopolis town	Hot Springs	359	316	281
Edgerton town	Natrona	510	350	512
Elk Mountain town	Carbon	338	127	190
Encampment town	Carbon	611	321	333
Evanson city	Uinta	6 421	4 462	4 901
Evansville town	Natrona	2 652	832	678
Fort Laramie town	Goshen	356	197	233
Fox Form (CDP)	Laramie	2 850	1 329	1 371
Frannie town	Total	138	139	171
	Big Horn (pt. in)	121	103	134
	Park (pt. in)	17	36	37
Gillette city	Campbell	12 134	7 194	3 580
Glenrock town	Platte	367	210	292
Groner town	Converse	2 736	1 515	1 584
Green River city	Sweetwater	12 807	4 196	3 497
Greybull town	Big Horn	2 277	1 953	2 286
Guernsey town	Platte	1 512	793	800
Hanna town	Carbon	2 288	460	625
Hartville town	Platte	149	246	177
Hudson town	Fremont	514	(NA)	(NA)
Hulett town	Crook	291	318	335
Jackson town	Teton	4 511	2 688	1 437
Jeffrey City (COP)	Fremont	1 882	...	...
Kaycee town	Johnson	271	272	284
Kemmerer town	Lincoln	3 273	2 292	2 028
Kirby town	Hot Springs	129	75	B2
La Barge town	Lincoln	302	...	...
Lo Grange town	Goshen	232	189	176
Lander city	Fremont	7 867	7 125	4 182
Laramie city	Albion	24 410	23 143	17 520
Lingle town	Goshen	475	446	437
Lost Springs town	Converse	9	7	5
Lovell town	Big Horn	2 447	2 371	2 451
Lusk town	Niobrara	1 650	1 495	1 890
Lyman town	Uinta	2 284	643	425
Manderson town	Big Horn	174	117	167
Manville town	Niobrara	94	92	124
Morbleton town	Sublette	537	223	189
Medicine Bow town	Carbon	953	455	392
Meeteetse town	Park	512	459	514
Midwest town	Natrona	638	...	...
Mills town	Natrona	2 139	1 724	1 477
Moocroft town	Crook	1 014	981	B26
Mountain View town	Uinta	628	...	...
Newcastle city	Weston	3 596	3 432	4 345
Orchard Valley (CDP)	Laramie	3 327	1 015	1 449
Pavillion town	Fremont	287	181	190
Pine Bluffs town	Laramie	1 077	937	1 121
Pinedale town	Sublette	1 066	948	965
Pawell city	Park	5 310	4 807	4 740
Prospector-Rowhde Village (COP)	Campbell	1 100	...	...
Ronchester town	Sheridan	655	208	235
Rowlins city	Carbon	11 547	7 855	B 968
Riverside town	Carbon	55	46	B7
Riverton city	Fremont	9 588	7 995	6 845
Rock River town	Albion	415	344	497
Rock Springs city	Sweetwater	19 458	11 657	10 371
Saratoga town	Carbon	2 410	1 181	1 133
Sheridan city	Sheridan	15 146	10 856	11 651
Shoshoni town	Fremont	879	562	766
Sinclair town	Carbon	586	445	621
South Superior town	Sweetwater	586	197	401
Sundance town	Crook	1 087	1 056	908
Ten Sleep town	Woshakie	407	320	314
Thayne town	Lincoln	256	195	214
Thermopolis town	Hot Springs	3 852	3 063	3 955
Torrington town	Goshen	5 441	4 237	4 188
Upton town	Weston	1 193	987	1 224
Von Tassell town	Niobrara	10	21	15
Wamsutter town	Sweetwater	681	139	110
Warren AFB (COP)	Laramie	3 627	4 527	...
Wheatland town	Platte	5 816	2 498	2 350
Worland city	Woshakie	6 391	5 055	5 806
Wright (COP)	Campbell	1 117	...	...
Yoder town	Goshen	110	101	B3

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS

Table 6. Rank and Population of Incorporated Places of 5,000 or More in 1980: 1980 and 1970

[For changes in boundaries of incorporated places since 1970, see table 4. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Incorporated Places	Counties	Population		
		1980 rank	1980	1970
Casper city	Natrono	1	51 016	39 361
Cheyenne city	Laramie	2	47 283	41 254
Laramie city	Albany	3	24 410	23 143
Rock Springs city	Sweetwater	4	19 458	11 657
Sheridan city	Sheridan	5	15 146	10 856
Green River city	Sweetwater	6	12 807	4 196
Gillette city	Campbell	7	12 134	7 194
Rawlins city	Carbon	8	11 547	7 855
Riverton city	Fremont	9	9 588	7 995
Wyo. city	Fremont	10	7 867	7 125
Cody city	Park	11	6 790	5 161
Evanston city	Uinta	12	6 421	4 462
Worland city	Washakie	13	6 391	5 055
Douglas town	Converse	14	6 030	2 677
Wheatland town	Platte	15	5 816	2 498
Torrington town	Goshen	16	5 441	4 237
Powell city	Park	17	5 310	4 807

Table 7. Population by Size of Place: 1980 and 1970

[Portions of certain cities may be classified as rural, see appendix A for explanation. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

**The State
Urbanized Areas**

THE STATE

Places	1980			1970					
	Population	Percent of total population	Percent distribution	Places	Population	Percent of total population	Percent distribution		
	Total	95	469 557	100.0	...	94	332 416	100.0	...
Urban	28	294 639	62.7	100.0		20	201 111	60.5	100.0
Inside urbanized areas	7	117 716	25.1	40.0		—	—	—	—
Central cities	2	98 299	20.9	33.4		—	—	—	—
Cities of—									
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
500,000 to 1,000,000	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
250,000 to 500,000	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
100,000 to 250,000	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
50,000 to 100,000	1	51 016	10.9	17.3		—	—	—	—
Less than 50,000	1	47 283	10.1	16.0		—	—	—	—
Urban fringe	5	19 417	4.1	6.6		—	—	—	—
Places of 2,500 or more	4	12 456	2.7	4.2		—	—	—	—
100,000 or more	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
50,000 to 100,000	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
25,000 to 50,000	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
10,000 to 25,000	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
5,000 to 10,000	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
2,500 to 5,000	4	12 456	2.7	4.2		—	—	—	—
Places of less than 2,500	1	2 139	0.5	0.7		—	—	—	—
2,000 to 2,500	1	2 139	0.5	0.7		—	—	—	—
1,500 to 2,000	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
1,000 to 1,500	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Less than 1,000	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Other urban	...	4 822	1.0	1.6	...	—	—	—	—
Outside urbanized areas	21	176 923	37.7	60.0	20	201 111	60.5	100.0	
Places of—									
25,000 or more	—	—	—	—		2	80 275	24.1	39.9
10,000 to 25,000	6	95 502	20.3	32.4	3	45 656	13.7	22.7	
5,000 to 10,000	9	59 654	12.7	20.2	6	40 385	12.1	20.1	
2,500 to 5,000	6	21 767	4.6	7.4	9	34 795	10.5	17.3	
Rural	67	174 918	37.3	100.0	74	131 305	39.5	100.0	
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	19	29 301	6.2	16.8	16	26 370	7.9	20.1	
2,000 to 2,500	5	11 706	2.5	6.7	4	9 262	2.8	7.1	
1,500 to 2,000	3	5 044	1.1	2.9	5	8 597	2.6	6.5	
1,000 to 1,500	11	12 551	2.7	7.2	7	8 511	2.6	6.5	
Places of less than 1,000	48	18 087	3.9	10.3	58	19 042	5.7	14.5	
Other rural	...	127 530	27.2	72.9	...	85 893	25.8	65.4	
URBANIZED AREAS									
Total	2	117 716	25.1	100.0		—	—	—	
Areas of—									
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	
500,000 to 1,000,000	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	
250,000 to 500,000	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	
100,000 to 250,000	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	
Less than 100,000	2	117 716	25.1	100.0		—	—	—	

Table 8. Population by Urban and Rural Residence: 1930 to 1980

[Portions of certain cities may be classified as rural, see appendix A for explanation. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Size of Place

NUMBER OF PLACES

	1980	1970	1960	1950		1940	1930
				Current urban definition	Previous urban definition		
Urban	28	20	19	19	19	12	8
Places of 2,500 or more	27	20	19	19	19	12	8
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 to 1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 to 500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 to 250,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 100,000	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25,000 to 50,000	1	2	2	1	1	—	—
10,000 to 25,000	6	3	3	4	4	4	2
5,000 to 10,000	9	6	3	1	1	2	3
2,500 to 5,000	10	9	11	13	13	6	3
Places of less than 2,500	1	—	—	—	...	...	...
Rural	67	74	75	71	70	76	76
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	19	16	16	12	11	18	17
Places of less than 1,000	48	58	59	59	59	58	59

Cumulative summary:

Places of—							
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 or more	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25,000 or more	2	2	2	1	1	—	—
10,000 or more	8	5	5	5	5	4	2
5,000 or more	17	11	8	6	6	6	5
2,500 or more	27	20	19	19	19	12	8

POPULATION

Urban	294 639	201 111	187 551	144 618	144 618	93 577	70 097
Places of 2,500 or more	287 678	201 111	187 551	144 618	144 618	93 577	70 097
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 to 1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 to 500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 to 250,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25,000 to 50,000	51 016	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,000 to 25,000	47 283	80 275	82 435	31 935	31 935	—	—
5,000 to 10,000	95 502	45 656	39 542	61 611	61 611	61 594	33 980
2,500 to 5,000	59 654	40 385	21 619	7 415	7 415	15 358	25 585
Places of less than 2,500	34 223	34 795	43 955	43 657	43 657	16 625	10 532
Other urban	2 139	—	—	—	...	...	...
	4 822	—	—	—	...	...	...
Rural	174 918	131 305	142 515	145 911	145 911	157 165	155 468
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	29 301	26 370	26 178	20 115	18 294	32 050	27 916
Places of less than 1,000	18 087	19 042	19 313	19 958	19 958	17 179	18 751
Other rural	127 530	85 893	97 024	105 838	107 659	107 936	108 801

PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION

Urban	62.7	60.5	56.8	49.8	49.8	37.3	31.1
Places of 2,500 or more	61.3	60.5	56.8	49.8	49.8	37.3	31.1
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 to 1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 to 500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 to 250,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25,000 to 50,000	10.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,000 to 25,000	10.1	24.1	25.0	11.0	11.0	—	—
5,000 to 10,000	20.3	13.7	12.0	21.2	21.2	24.6	15.1
2,500 to 5,000	12.7	12.1	6.5	2.6	2.6	6.1	11.3
Places of less than 2,500	7.3	10.5	13.3	15.0	15.0	6.6	4.7
Other urban	0.5	—	—	—	...	...	...
	1.0	—	—	—	...	...	...
Rural	37.3	39.5	43.2	50.2	50.2	62.7	68.9
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	6.2	7.9	7.9	6.9	6.3	12.8	12.4
Places of less than 1,000	3.9	5.7	5.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	8.3
Other rural	27.2	25.8	29.4	36.4	37.1	43.0	48.2

Table 9. Population Inside and Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Urban and Rural Residence: 1980

[Portions of certain cities may be classified as rural, see appendix A for explanation. Place partly outside on SMSA is counted where larger part of population is located; population, however, is tabulated where located. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

The State Inside SMSA's Outside SMSA's	Total population	Inside places										Outside places	
		Total		Incorporated places				Census designated places					
		Number	Population	Total	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population		
THE STATE													
Total	469 557	95	337 205	89	323 302	1	51 016	88	272 286	6	13 903	132 352	
Urban	294 639	28	289 817	25	280 013	1	51 016	24	228 997	3	9 804	4 822	
Inside urbanized areas	117 716	7	112 894	4	103 090	1	51 016	3	52 074	3	9 804	4 822	
Central cities	98 299	2	98 299	2	98 299	1	51 016	1	47 283	—	—	—	
Cities of—													
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
500,000 to 1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
250,000 to 500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
100,000 to 250,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
50,000 to 100,000	51 016	1	51 016	1	51 016	1	51 016	—	—	—	—	—	
Less than 50,000	47 283	1	47 283	1	47 283	—	—	1	47 283	—	—	—	
Urban fringe	19 417	5	14 595	2	4 791	—	—	2	4 791	3	9 804	4 822	
Places of 2,500 or more	12 456	4	12 456	1	2 652	—	—	1	2 652	3	9 804	4 822	
100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
50,000 to 100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25,000 to 50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10,000 to 25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5,000 to 10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2,500 to 5,000	12 456	4	12 456	1	2 652	—	—	1	2 652	3	9 804	—	
Places less than 2,500	2 139	1	2 139	1	2 139	—	—	1	2 139	—	—	—	
2,000 to 2,500	2 139	1	2 139	1	2 139	—	—	1	2 139	—	—	—	
1,500 to 2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1,000 to 1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Less than 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other urban	4 822	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 822
Outside urbanized areas	176 923	21	176 923	21	176 923	—	—	21	176 923	—	—	—	
Places of—													
25,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10,000 to 25,000	95 502	6	95 502	6	95 502	—	—	6	95 502	—	—	—	
5,000 to 10,000	59 654	9	59 654	9	59 654	—	—	9	59 654	—	—	—	
2,500 to 5,000	21 767	6	21 767	6	21 767	—	—	6	21 767	—	—	—	
Rural	174 918	67	47 388	64	43 289	—	—	64	43 289	3	4 099	127 530	
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	29 301	19	29 301	16	25 202	—	—	16	25 202	3	4 099	—	
2,000 to 2,500	11 706	5	11 706	5	11 706	—	—	5	11 706	—	—	—	
1,500 to 2,000	5 044	3	5 044	2	3 162	—	—	2	3 162	1	1 882	—	
1,000 to 1,500	12 551	11	12 551	9	10 334	—	—	9	10 334	2	2 217	—	
Places less than 1,000	18 087	48	18 087	48	18 087	—	—	48	18 087	—	—	—	
Other rural	127 530	...	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127 530	
INSIDE SMSA's													
Total	71 856	5	56 955	5	56 955	1	51 016	4	5 939	—	—	14 901	
Urban	59 287	3	55 807	3	55 807	1	51 016	2	4 791	—	—	3 480	
Inside urbanized areas	59 287	3	55 807	3	55 807	1	51 016	2	4 791	—	—	3 480	
Central cities	51 016	1	51 016	1	51 016	1	51 016	—	—	—	—	—	
Cities of—													
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
500,000 to 1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
250,000 to 500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
100,000 to 250,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
50,000 to 100,000	51 016	1	51 016	1	51 016	1	51 016	—	—	—	—	—	
Less than 50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Urban fringe	8 271	2	4 791	2	4 791	—	—	2	4 791	—	—	3 480	
Places of 2,500 or more	2 652	1	2 652	1	2 652	—	—	1	2 652	—	—	—	
100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
50,000 to 100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25,000 to 50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10,000 to 25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5,000 to 10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2,500 to 5,000	2 652	1	2 652	1	2 652	—	—	1	2 652	—	—	—	
Places less than 2,500	2 139	1	2 139	1	2 139	—	—	1	2 139	—	—	—	
2,000 to 2,500	2 139	1	2 139	1	2 139	—	—	1	2 139	—	—	—	
1,500 to 2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1,000 to 1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Less than 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other urban	3 480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 480
Outside urbanized areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Places of—													
25,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10,000 to 25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5,000 to 10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2,500 to 5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rural	12 569	2	1 148	2	1 148	—	—	2	1 148	—	—	11 421	
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2,000 to 2,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1,500 to 2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1,000 to 1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Places less than 1,000	1 148	2	1 148	2	1 148	—	—	2	1 148	—	—	11 421	
Other rural	11 421	...	—	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	11 421	

Table 9. Population Inside and Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Urban and Rural Residence: 1980—Con.

[Portions of certain cities may be classified as rural, see appendix A for explanation. Place partly outside on SMSA is counted where larger part of population is located; population, however, is tabulated where located. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

The State
Inside SMSA's
Outside SMSA's

The State Inside SMSA's Outside SMSA's	Total population	Inside places										Outside places	
		Total		Incorporated places				Census designated places					
		Number	Population	Total	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number		
OUTSIDE SMSA's													
Total	397 701	90	280 250	84	266 347	...	...	84	266 347	6	13 903	117 451
Urban	235 352	25	234 010	22	224 206	...	...	22	224 206	3	9 804	1 342
Inside urbanized areas	58 429	4	57 087	1	47 283	...	...	1	47 283	3	9 804	1 342
Central cities	47 283	1	47 283	1	47 283	...	...	1	47 283	...	...	...
Cities of—													
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
500,000 to 1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
250,000 to 500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
100,000 to 250,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
50,000 to 100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Less than 50,000	47 283	1	47 283	1	47 283	...	...	1	47 283	...	...	...
Urban fringe	11 146	3	9 804	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9 804	1 342	
Places of 2,500 or more	9 804	3	9 804	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9 804	1 342	
100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
50,000 to 100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25,000 to 50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10,000 to 25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5,000 to 10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2,500 to 5,000	9 804	3	9 804	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9 804	—	
Places of less than 2,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2,000 to 2,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1,500 to 2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1,000 to 1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Less than 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other urban	1 342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 342
Outside urbanized areas	176 923	21	176 923	21	176 923	...	...	21	176 923	—	—	—
Places of—													
25,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10,000 to 25,000	95 502	6	95 502	6	95 502	...	...	6	95 502	—	—	—
5,000 to 10,000	59 654	9	59 654	9	59 654	...	...	9	59 654	—	—	—
2,500 to 5,000	21 767	6	21 767	6	21 767	...	...	6	21 767	—	—	—
Rural	162 349	65	46 240	62	42 141	...	...	62	42 141	3	4 099	116 109
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	29 301	19	29 301	16	25 202	...	...	16	25 202	3	4 099	—
2,000 to 2,500	11 706	5	11 706	5	11 706	...	...	5	11 706	—	—	—
1,500 to 2,000	5 044	3	5 044	2	3 162	...	...	2	3 162	1	1 882	—
1,000 to 1,500	12 551	11	12 551	9	10 334	...	...	9	10 334	2	2 217	—
Places of less than 1,000	16 939	46	16 939	46	16 939	...	...	46	16 939	—	—	—
Other rural	116 109	...	—	...	—	...	...	...	—	...	...	116 109

Table 10. Population Inside and Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Size of Place: 1980

[Place partly outside on SMSA is counted where larger part of population is located; population, however, is tabulated where located. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

The State
Inside SMSA's
Outside SMSA's

THE STATE**Total** -----

Total population	Inside places										Outside places	
	Total		Incorporated places				Census designated places					
	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population		
469 557	95	337 205	89	323 302	1	51 016	88	272 286	6	13 903	132 352	
337 205	95	337 205	89	323 302	1	51 016	88	272 286	6	13 903	...	
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	
500,000 to 1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	
250,000 to 500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	
100,000 to 250,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	
50,000 to 100,000	51 016	1	51 016	1	51 016	1	51 016	—	—	—	...	
25,000 to 50,000	47 283	1	47 283	1	47 283	—	—	1	47 283	—	...	
10,000 to 25,000	95 502	6	95 502	6	95 502	—	—	6	95 502	—	...	
5,000 to 10,000	59 654	9	59 654	9	59 654	...	...	9	59 654	—	...
2,500 to 5,000	34 223	10	34 223	7	24 419	...	...	7	24 419	3	9 804
2,000 to 2,500	13 845	6	13 845	6	13 845	...	...	6	13 845	—	...
1,500 to 2,000	5 044	3	5 044	2	3 162	...	...	2	3 162	1	1 882
1,000 to 1,500	12 551	11	12 551	9	10 334	...	...	9	10 334	2	2 217
500 to 1,000	10 669	17	10 669	17	10 669	...	...	17	10 669	—	...
200 to 500	5 794	17	5 794	17	5 794	...	...	17	5 794	—	...
Less than 200	1 624	14	1 624	14	1 624	...	...	14	1 624	—	...
Cumulative summary:												
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	
500,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	
250,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	
100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	
50,000 or more	51 016	1	51 016	1	51 016	—	—	—	—	—	...	
25,000 or more	98 299	2	98 299	2	98 299	1	51 016	1	47 283	—	...	
10,000 or more	193 801	8	193 801	8	193 801	1	51 016	7	142 785	—	...	
5,000 or more	253 455	17	253 455	17	253 455	1	51 016	16	202 439	—	...	
2,500 or more	287 678	27	287 678	24	277 874	1	51 016	23	226 858	3	9 804	
2,000 or more	301 523	33	301 523	30	291 719	1	51 016	29	240 703	3	9 804	
1,500 or more	306 567	36	306 567	32	294 881	1	51 016	31	243 865	4	11 686	
1,000 or more	319 118	47	319 118	41	305 215	1	51 016	40	254 199	6	13 903	
500 or more	329 787	64	329 787	58	315 884	1	51 016	57	264 868	6	13 903	
200 or more	335 581	81	335 581	75	321 678	1	51 016	74	270 662	6	13 903	
Outside places	132 352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132 352
INSIDE SMSA's												
Total	71 856	5	56 955	5	56 955	1	51 016	4	5 939	—	14 901	
Inside places	56 955	5	56 955	5	56 955	1	51 016	4	5 939	—	...	
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	
500,000 to 1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	
250,000 to 500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	
100,000 to 250,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	
50,000 to 100,000	51 016	1	51 016	1	51 016	1	51 016	—	—	—	...	
25,000 to 50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	
10,000 to 25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	
5,000 to 10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	
2,500 to 5,000	2 652	1	2 652	1	2 652	...	...	1	2 652	—	...
2,000 to 2,500	2 139	1	2 139	1	2 139	...	...	1	2 139	—	...
1,500 to 2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	
1,000 to 1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	
500 to 1,000	1 148	2	1 148	2	1 148	...	...	2	1 148	—	...
200 to 500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	
Less than 200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	
Cumulative summary:												
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	
500,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	
250,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	
100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	
50,000 or more	51 016	1	51 016	1	51 016	1	51 016	—	—	—	...	
25,000 or more	51 016	1	51 016	1	51 016	1	51 016	—	—	—	...	
10,000 or more	51 016	1	51 016	1	51 016	1	51 016	—	—	—	...	
5,000 or more	51 016	1	51 016	1	51 016	1	51 016	—	—	—	...	
2,500 or more	53 668	2	53 668	2	53 668	1	51 016	1	2 652	—	...	
2,000 or more	55 807	3	55 807	3	55 807	1	51 016	2	4 791	—	...	
1,500 or more	55 807	3	55 807	3	55 807	1	51 016	2	4 791	—	...	
1,000 or more	55 807	3	55 807	3	55 807	1	51 016	2	4 791	—	...	
500 or more	56 955	5	56 955	5	56 955	1	51 016	4	5 939	—	...	
200 or more	56 955	5	56 955	5	56 955	1	51 016	4	5 939	—	...	
Outside places	14 901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 901

Table 10. Population Inside and Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Size of Place: 1980—
Con.

[Place partly outside on SMSA is counted where larger part of population is located; population, however, is tabulated where located. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

The State
Inside SMSA's
Outside SMSA's

OUTSIDE SMSA's

Total

397 701 90 280 250 84 266 347 84 266 347 6 13 903 117 451

Inside places

280 250 90 280 250 84 266 347 84 266 347 6 13 903 ...

Places of—

1,000,000 or more
500,000 to 1,000,000
250,000 to 500,000
100,000 to 250,000
50,000 to 100,000

47 283 1 47 283 1 47 283 1 47 283 — — ...

10,000 to 25,000
5,000 to 10,000
2,500 to 5,000
2,000 to 2,500

95 502 6 95 502 6 95 502 6 95 502 — — ...

25,000 to 50,000
10,000 to 25,000
5,000 to 10,000
2,500 to 5,000
2,000 to 2,500

59 654 9 59 654 9 59 654 9 59 654 — — ...

50,000 to 100,000
25,000 to 50,000
10,000 to 25,000
5,000 to 10,000
2,500 to 5,000
2,000 to 2,500

31 571 9 31 571 6 21 767 6 21 767 3 9 804 ...

100,000 to 250,000
50,000 to 100,000
25,000 to 50,000
10,000 to 25,000
5,000 to 10,000
2,500 to 5,000
2,000 to 2,500

11 706 5 11 706 5 11 706 5 11 706 .. — ...

250,000 to 500,000
100,000 to 250,000
50,000 to 100,000
25,000 to 50,000
10,000 to 25,000
5,000 to 10,000
2,500 to 5,000
2,000 to 2,500

5 044 3 5 044 2 3 162 2 3 162 1 1 882 ...

500,000 to 1,000,000
250,000 to 500,000
100,000 to 250,000
50,000 to 100,000
25,000 to 50,000
10,000 to 25,000
5,000 to 10,000
2,500 to 5,000
2,000 to 2,500

12 551 11 12 551 9 10 334 9 10 334 2 2 217 ...

1,000,000 or more
500,000 or more
250,000 or more
100,000 or more
50,000 or more
25,000 or more
10,000 or more
5,000 or more
2,500 or more
2,000 or more

9 521 15 9 521 15 9 521 15 9 521 — — ...

1,500 to 2,000
1,000 to 1,500
500 to 1,000
200 to 500
Less than 200

5 794 17 5 794 17 5 794 17 5 794 — — ...

1 624 14 1 624 14 1 624 14 1 624 — — ...

Less than 200

Outside places

117 451 117 451

Cumulative summary:

Places of—

1,000,000 or more
500,000 or more
250,000 or more
100,000 or more
50,000 or more

47 283 1 47 283 1 47 283 1 47 283 — — ...

25,000 or more
10,000 or more
5,000 or more
2,500 or more
2,000 or more

142 785 7 142 785 7 142 785 7 142 785 — — ...

1,500 or more
1,000 or more
500 or more
200 or more

202 439 16 202 439 16 202 439 16 202 439 — — ...

250 760 33 250 760 29 239 074 29 239 074 4 11 686 ...

263 311 44 263 311 38 249 408 38 249 408 6 13 903 ...

272 832 59 272 832 53 258 929 53 258 929 6 13 903 ...

278 626 76 278 626 70 264 723 70 264 723 6 13 903 ...

Table 11. Population of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's): 1960 to 1980

[SMSA's as defined for the 1980 census. Counts relate to component parts as defined at each census. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Component Parts

CASPER, WYO.

The area -----
 Casper city -----
 Outside central city -----
 Natrona County -----

	1980	1970	1960
The area -----	71 856	51 264	49 623
Casper city -----	51 016	39 361	38 930
Outside central city -----	20 840	11 903	10 693
Natrona County -----	71 856	51 264	49 623

Table 12. Population of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Type of Residence: 1980

[Counts relate to areas as defined for the 1980 census. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

SMSA's

The State -----
Inside SMSA's -----
Casper, Wyo. -----
Outside SMSA's -----

SMSA's	Total		Urban						Rural				
	Number	Per- cent	Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas		Places of 1,000 to 2,500			Places of less than 1,000	
				Total	Central cities of—		Urban fringe	Central cities of SMSA's					
					SMSA's and urbanized areas	Urbanized areas only		Other urban	Total	Total	12 569	11 421	
The State -----	469 557	100.0	294 639	117 716	51 016	47 283	19 417	—	176 923	174 918	29 301	18 087	127 530
Inside SMSA's -----	71 856	15.3	59 287	59 287	51 016	—	8 271	—	—	12 569	—	1 148	11 421
Casper, Wyo. -----	71 856	15.3	59 287	59 287	51 016	—	8 271	—	—	12 569	—	1 148	11 421
Outside SMSA's -----	397 701	84.7	235 352	58 429	—	47 283	11 146	—	176 923	162 349	29 301	16 939	116 109

Table 13. Population of Urbanized Areas: 1980 and 1970

[Counts relate to areas as defined at each census. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Component Parts

CASPER, WYO.

The area -----
 Casper city -----
 Outside central city -----
 Natrona County (pt.) -----
 Casper division (pt.) -----
 Casper city (pt.) -----
 Mills town -----
 Casper North division (pt.) -----
 Casper city (pt.) -----
 Casper South division (pt.) -----
 Casper city (pt.) -----
 Evansville town -----
 Hells Half Acre division (pt.) -----
 Casper city (pt.) -----

	1980	1970
The area -----	59 287	...
Casper city -----	51 016	...
Outside central city -----	8 271	...
Natrona County (pt.) -----	59 287	...
Casper division (pt.) -----	54 992	...
Casper city (pt.) -----	49 651	...
Mills town -----	2 139	...
Casper North division (pt.) -----	26	...
Casper city (pt.) -----	18	...
Casper South division (pt.) -----	4 029	...
Casper city (pt.) -----	1 336	...
Evansville town -----	2 652	...
Hells Half Acre division (pt.) -----	240	...
Casper city (pt.) -----	11	...

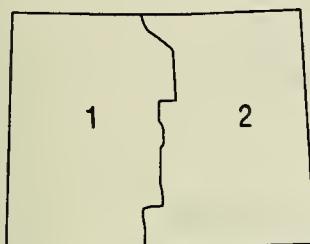
CHEYENNE, WYO.

The area -----
 Cheyenne city -----
 Outside central city -----
 Laramie County (pt.) -----
 Cheyenne division (pt.) -----
 Cheyenne city (pt.) -----
 Fox Farm (CDP) -----
 Orchard Valley (CDP) -----
 Cheyenne East division (pt.) -----
 Cheyenne city (pt.) -----
 Cheyenne West division (pt.) -----
 Cheyenne city (pt.) -----
 Warren AFB (CDP) -----

The area -----	58 429	...
Cheyenne city -----	47 283	...
Outside central city -----	11 146	...
Laramie County (pt.) -----	58 429	...
Cheyenne division (pt.) -----	54 751	...
Cheyenne city (pt.) -----	47 264	...
Fox Farm (CDP) -----	2 850	...
Orchard Valley (CDP) -----	3 327	...
Cheyenne East division (pt.) -----	—	...
Cheyenne city (pt.) -----	—	...
Cheyenne West division (pt.) -----	3 678	...
Cheyenne city (pt.) -----	19	...
Warren AFB (CDP) -----	3 627	...

County Subdivision Map Legend and County Location Index

MAP SECTIONS



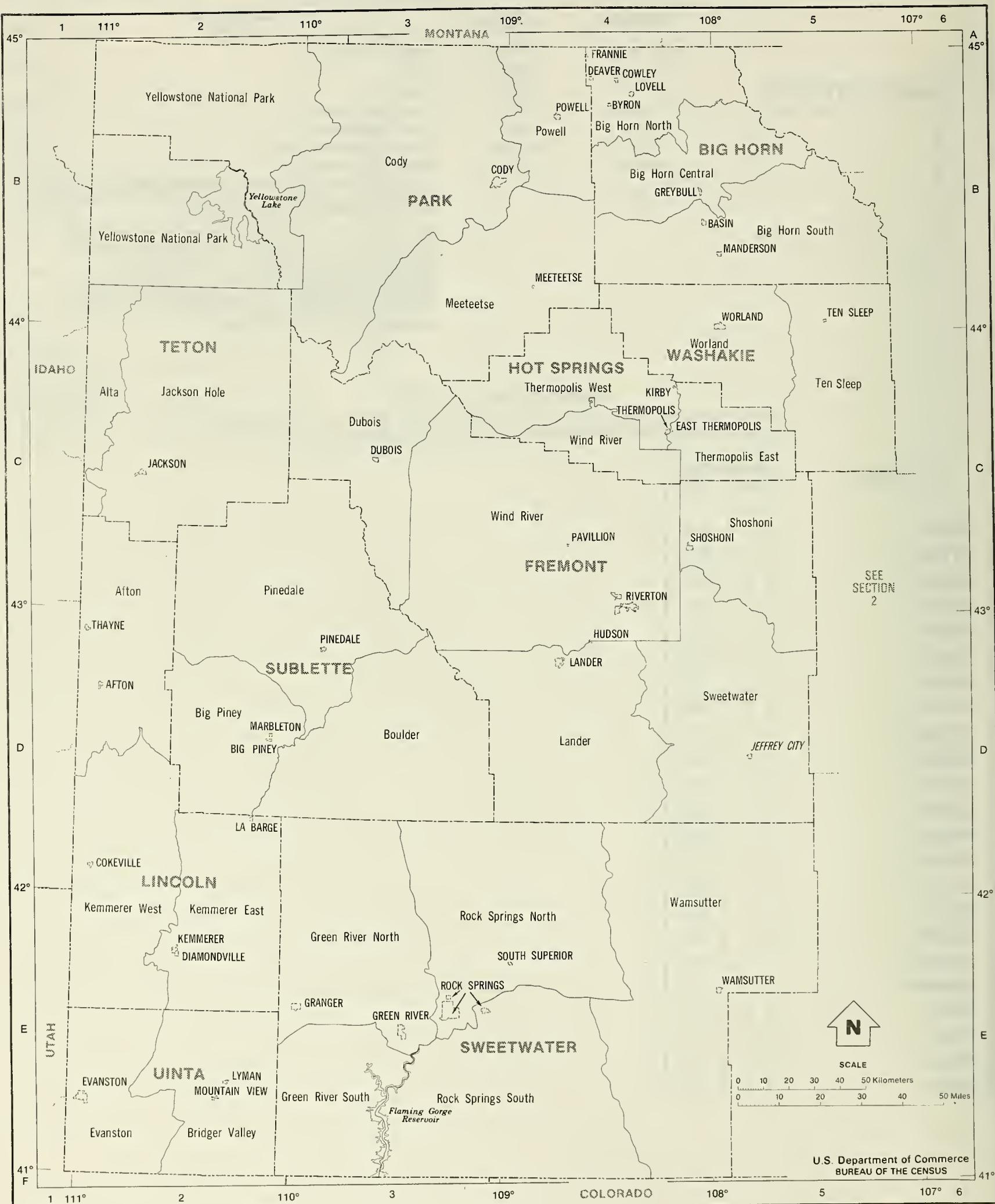
MAP LEGEND		
SYMBOLS	TYPE STYLES	GEOGRAPHIC AREAS
-----	CANADA	Foreign country
-----	FLORIDA	State
-----	LEE	County
-----	Brent	County subdivision
-----	MIAMI	Incorporated place
-----	STAPLETON	Census designated place
~~~~~	<i>Lake Wingra</i>	Major water feature
*		Asterisk following place name indicates place is coextensive with a county subdivision. County subdivision name is shown only when it differs from place name.
		Note: All political boundaries are as of January 1, 1980. Boundaries of small areas may not be depicted exactly due to scale of map. Where boundaries coincide, boundary symbol of higher level geographic area is shown. Those places shown with county subdivision symbol, but identified with type styles for incorporated or census designated places, are treated as county subdivisions for census purposes.

## COUNTY LOCATION INDEX

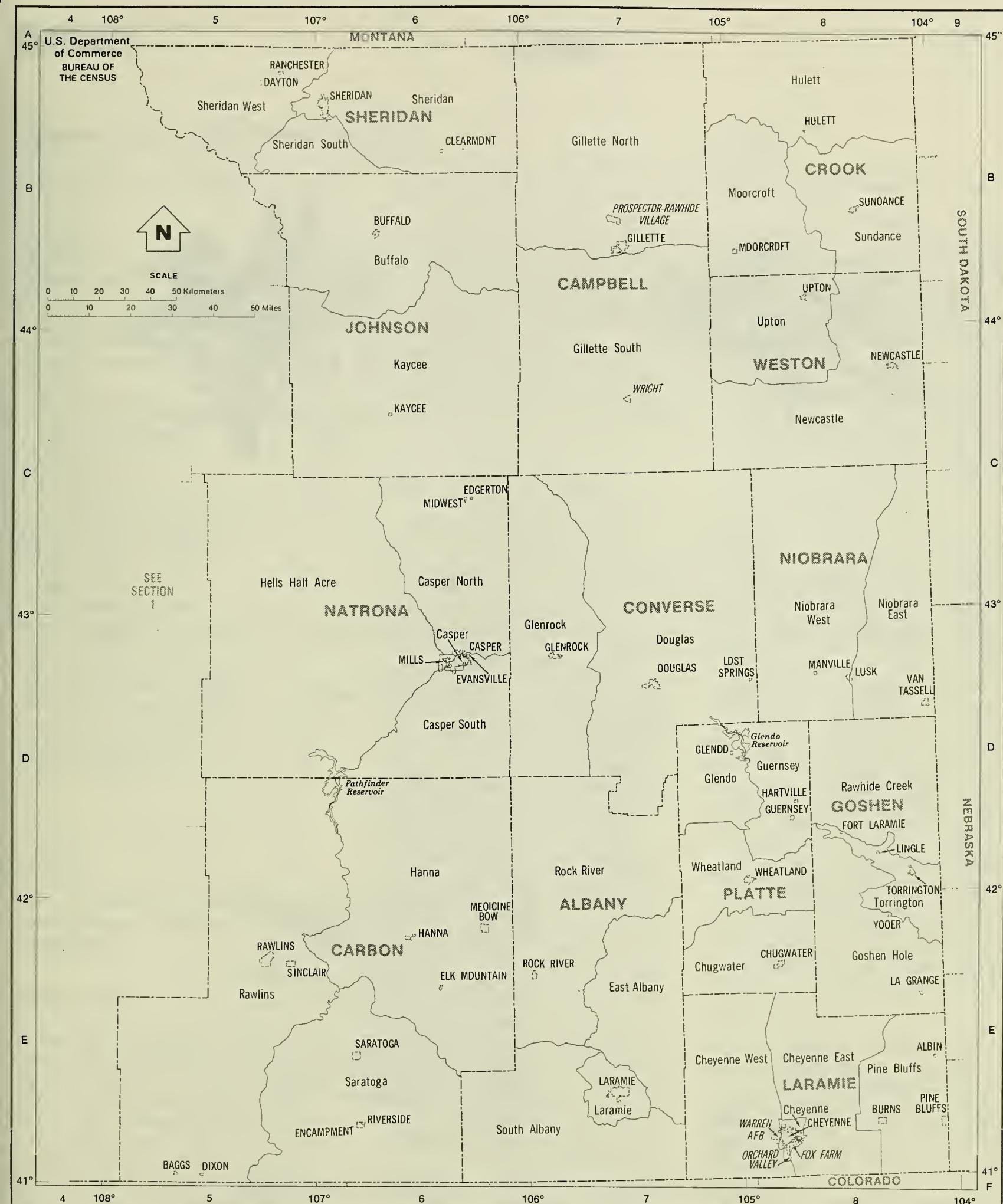
This list presents the reference coordinates for each county on the map on page 3 and on the county subdivision map. Map section numbers refer to the county subdivision map only.

COUNTY	MAP SEC	MAP REF
Albany .....	2	E-7
Big Horn .....	1	B-5
Campbell .....	2	B-7
Carbon .....	2	E-6
Converse .....	2	D-7
Crook .....	2	B-8
Fremont .....	1	C-4
Goshen .....	2	D-8
Hot Springs .....	1	C-4
Johnson .....	2	B-6
Laramie .....	2	E-8
Lincoln .....	1	D-2
Natrona .....	2	D-6
Niobrara .....	2	C-8
Park .....	1	B-3
Platte .....	2	D-8
Sheridan .....	2	B-6
Sublette .....	1	D-3
Sweetwater .....	1	E-4
Teton .....	1	C-2
Uinta .....	1	E-2
Washakie .....	1	C-5
Weston .....	2	C-8

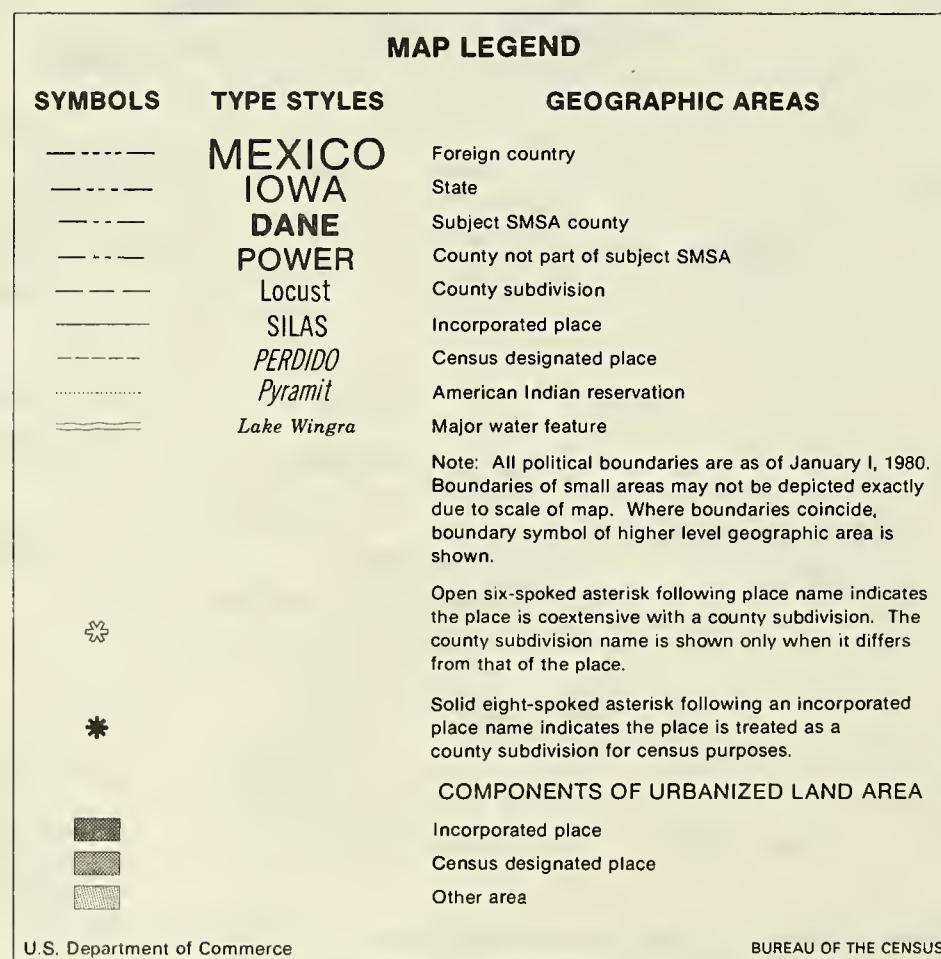
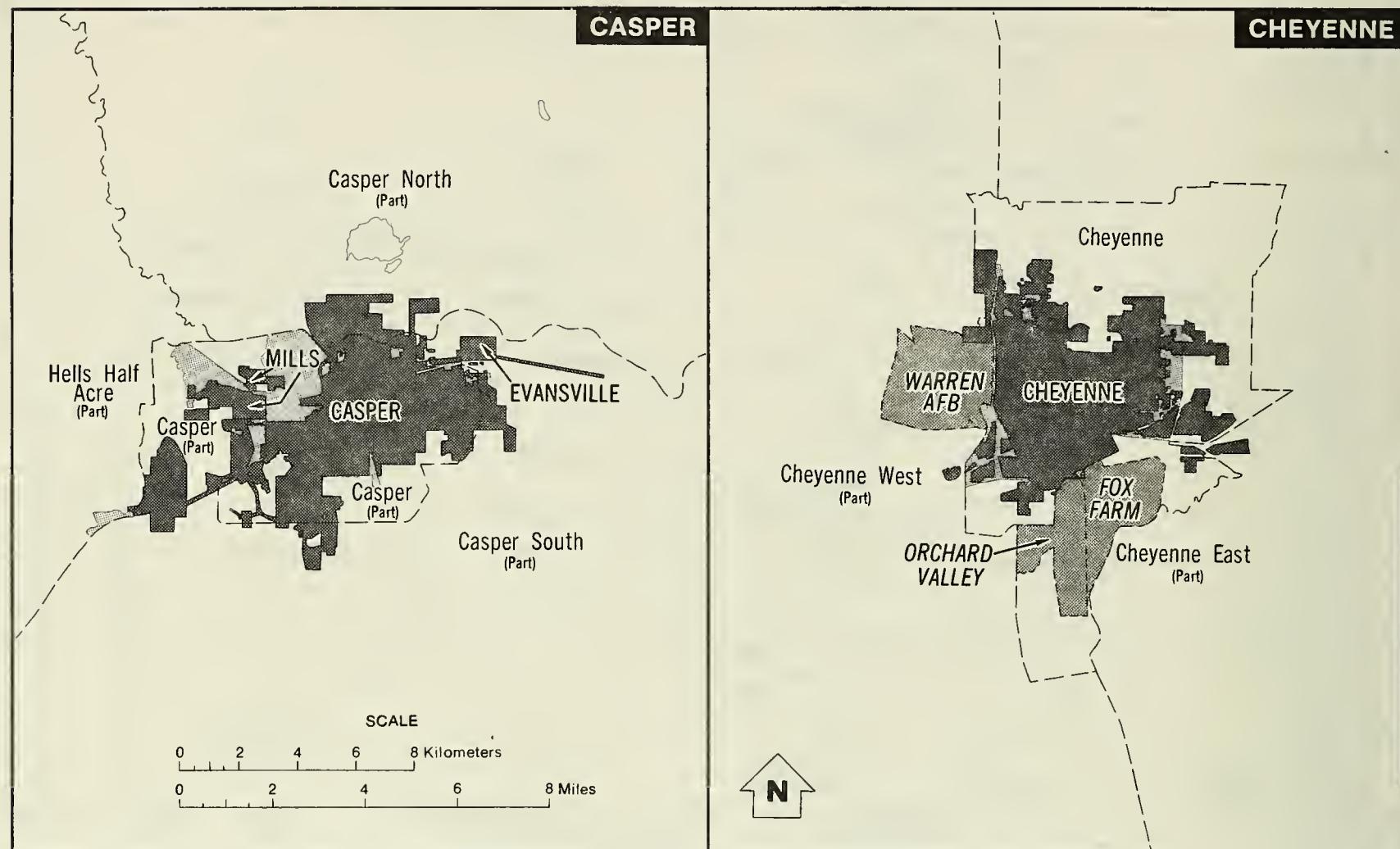
# Counties, County Subdivisions (Census County Divisions), and Places—Section 1



## **Counties, County Subdivisions (Census County Divisions), and Places—Section 2**



# Urbanized Areas



## Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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### STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

### COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland,

Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

### COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Statistics for subdivisions of counties or equivalent areas are presented as follows:

1. Minor civil divisions (MCD's) in 29 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. (In 1970, the county subdivisions recognized for North Dakota were census county divisions.)

MCD's are primary divisions of counties established under State law. These MCD's are variously designated as townships, towns, precincts, districts, wards, plantations, Indian reservations, grants, purchases, gores, locations, or areas. In some States, all incorporated places are also MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to or part of the MCD(s) in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

For 11 States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania,

Virginia, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), table 5a presents counts for towns and townships.

In 8 States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), certain counties contain territory not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more subdivisions and given a name by the Bureau; the name is followed by the designation "(unorg.)."

2. Census county divisions (CCD's) in 20 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

CCD's are geographic areas which have been defined by the Census Bureau in cooperation with State and county officials for the purpose of presenting statistical data. CCD's have been defined in States where there are no legally established MCD's, where the boundaries of MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. Using published guidelines, the CCD's have usually been designed to represent community areas focused on trading centers, or to represent major land use areas, and to have visible, permanent, and easily described boundaries.

3. Census subareas in Alaska. For the 1980 census, census subareas have been delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and the State of Alaska for statistical purposes. These areas replace the subdivisions used for the 1970 census.

4. Quadrants in the District of Columbia.

## PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below.

### Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York, and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as MCD's for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

Some incorporated places include narrow strips of land (frequently only the rights-of-way of streets) which typically have no population or housing units. These areas, termed "corporate corridors," are generally not shown on the maps or in the tables of 1980 census reports. The existence of these areas is indicated in the footnotes to table 4.

In Connecticut, a unique situation exists in which one incorporated place (Woodmont borough) is subordinate to another (Milford city). The city of Milford is coextensive with the town of Milford. In the tables for the Connecticut report in this series and other series of 1980 census reports, data shown for Milford city exclude those for Woodmont borough, and the user must therefore refer to data for Milford town (which include those for the borough) for data for Milford city.

### Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place." To be recognized for the 1980 census, CDP's must have a minimum 1980 population as follows:

Area	Minimum CDP population
Alaska . . . . .	25
Hawaii . . . . .	300
All other States:	
Inside urbanized areas:	
With one or more cities of 50,000 or more . . . . .	5,000
With no city of 50,000 or more . . . . .	1,000
Outside urbanized areas . . . . .	1,000

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the 1980 census reports are CDP's. Honolulu CDP essentially represents the Honolulu Judicial District. The city of Honolulu, coextensive with the county of Honolulu, is not recognized for census purposes.

Census designated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Boundary outlines for CDP's appear on the county subdivision map which follows the detailed tables. Detailed maps are available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

## URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, the urban population consists of all persons living in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population.

In censuses prior to 1950, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants and areas (usually minor civil

divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. A definition of urban population restricted to incorporated places having 2,500 or more inhabitants excludes a number of large and densely settled areas merely because they are not incorporated. Prior to 1950, an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by inclusion of selected areas which were classified as urban under special rules. Even with these rules, however, the inhabitants of many large and closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban population.

To improve its measure of the urban population, the Bureau of the Census in 1950 adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for unincorporated places. For the 1950 census, the urban population was defined as all persons residing in urbanized areas and, outside these areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, which had 2,500 or more inhabitants. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in 1960 (but not in 1970 or 1980), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Va., were designated as urban. However, most of the residents of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban in any event because they were residents of an urbanized area or an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more. Second, "extended cities" were identified in 1970 and 1980. Their recognition has, in general, had very little impact on the urban and rural population figures. Third, changes since 1970 in the criteria for defining central cities have permitted urbanized areas to be defined around smaller centers.

### Extended Cities

Since 1960 there has been an increasing trend toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory essentially rural in character. The classification of all the inhabitants of such cities as urban would include in the urban population persons whose environment is primarily rural in character. For the 1970 and 1980 censuses, in order to separate these people from those residing in the closely settled portions of such cities, the Bureau of the Census classified as rural a portion

or portions of each such city that was located in an urbanized area. To be treated as an extended city, a city must contain one or more areas that are each at least 5 square miles in extent and have a population density of less than 100 persons per square mile. The area or areas must constitute at least 25 percent of the land area of the legal city or include at least 25 square miles. These areas are excluded from the urbanized area.

Those cities designated as extended cities thus consist of an urban part and a rural part. In table 5, the population figure for the urban part is shown separately under the total population for the entire city. Only the urban part is considered to be the central city of an urbanized area. However, the term "central city" as used for SMSA's refers to the entire population within the legal boundaries of the city.

### "Current" and "Previous" Urban and Rural Definitions

In the tables showing historical data by urban and rural residence, the "current" figures refer to the urban definition used in 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980 (inside urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants). The "previous" figures presented in this report have been adjusted to constitute a substantially consistent series based on incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants with additional areas defined as urban under special rules in censuses prior to 1950.

## URBANIZED AREAS

### Definition

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities, and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe").

The following criteria are used in determining the eligibility and definition of the 1980 urbanized areas:¹

An urbanized area comprises an

incorporated place² and adjacent densely settled surrounding area that together have a minimum population of 50,000.³ The densely settled surrounding area consists of:

1. Contiguous incorporated or census designated places having:
  - a. A population of 2,500 or more; or,
  - b. A population of fewer than 2,500 but having a population density of 1,000 persons per square mile, a closely settled area containing a minimum of 50 percent of the population, or a cluster of at least 100 housing units.
2. Contiguous unincorporated area which is connected by road and has a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile.⁴
3. Other contiguous unincorporated area with a density of less than 1,000 persons per square mile, provided that it:
  - a. Eliminates an enclave of less than 5 square miles which is surrounded by built-up area.
  - b. Closes an indentation in the boundary of the densely settled area that is no more than 1 mile across the open end and encompasses no more than 5 square miles.
  - c. Links an outlying area of qualifying density, provided that the outlying area is:
    - (1) Connected by road to, and is not more than 1½ miles from, the main body of the urbanized area.
    - (2) Separated from the main body of the urbanized area by water or other undevelopable area, is connected by road to the main body of the urbanized area, and is not more than 5 miles

²In Hawaii, incorporated places do not exist in the sense of functioning local governmental units. Instead, census designated places are used in defining a central city and for applying urbanized area criteria.

³The rural portions of extended cities, as defined in the Census Bureau's extended city criteria, are excluded from the urbanized area. In addition, for an urbanized area to be recognized, it must include a population of at least 25,000 that does not reside on a military base.

⁴Any area of extensive nonresidential urban land use, such as railroad yards, airports, factories, parks, golf courses, and cemeteries, is excluded in computing the population density.

from the main body of the urbanized area.

4. Large concentrations of nonresidential urban area (such as industrial parks, office areas, and major airports), which have at least one-quarter of their boundary contiguous to an urbanized area.

### Urbanized Area Titles

1. The titles of urbanized areas existing prior to the 1980 Census of Population and Housing are retained unchanged except for mergers and for those areas meeting items 4 and/or 5 of the titling criteria.
2. The titles of new urbanized areas qualifying as the result of the 1980 census are determined as follows:
  - a. The name of the incorporated place with the largest population in the urbanized area is always listed.
  - b. The names of up to two additional incorporated places may be listed, with eligibility determined as follows:
    - (1) Those with a population of at least 250,000.
    - (2) Those with a population of 15,000 to 250,000, provided that they are at least one-third the population of the largest place in the urbanized area.
3. Area titles that include the names of more than one incorporated place start with the name of the largest and list the others in descending order of their population.
4. In addition to incorporated place names, the titles contain the name of each State into which the urbanized area extends.
5. Regional titles may be used to identify urbanized areas with populations over 1 million, in which case only the largest city of the urbanized area is included in the title.

### Urbanized Area Central Cities

The central cities of urbanized areas are those named in the titles except where regional titles are used. In such cases, the central cities are those that have qualified under items 1 or 2 of the titling criteria.

¹All references to population counts and densities relate to data from the 1980 census.

Counts and data for central cities of urbanized areas refer to the urban portion of these cities, thus excluding the rural portions of extended cities, as discussed above.

### STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

#### Definition

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on metropolitan areas. The SMSA's are designated and defined by the Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards developed by the interagency Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Each SMSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. An SMSA may also include outlying counties which have close economic and social relationships with the central counties. The outlying counties must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and must also meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, SMSA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The population living in SMSA's may also be referred to as the metropolitan population. The population is subdivided into "inside central city (or cities)" and "outside central city (or cities)." The population living outside SMSA's constitutes the nonmetropolitan population.

#### SMSA Titles

Most SMSA's have at least one central city. The titles of SMSA's include up to three city names, as well as the name of each State into which the SMSA extends. For the 1980 census, central cities of

SMSA's are those named in the titles of the SMSA's, with the exception of Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., which has no central city, and Northeast Pennsylvania, the central cities of which are Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton. Data on central cities of SMSA's include the entire population within the legal city boundaries. In Hawaii, where there are no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census, census designated places are recognized as central cities.

#### New SMSA Standards

New standards for designating and defining metropolitan statistical areas were published in the *Federal Register* on January 3, 1980. The SMSA's recognized for the 1980 census comprise (1) all areas as defined on January 1, 1980, except for one area which was defined provisionally during the 1970's on the basis of population estimates but whose qualification was not confirmed by 1980 census counts; and (2) a group of 36 new areas defined on the basis of 1980 census counts and the new standards that were published on January 3, 1980.

The new standards will not be applied to the areas existing on January 1, 1980, until after data on commuting flows become available from 1980 census tabulations. At that time, the boundaries, definitions, and titles for all SMSA's will be reviewed.

To aid users who want to become familiar with the SMSA standards and how they are applied, documents are available from the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

### STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREAS

In some parts of the country, metropolitan development has progressed to the point that adjoining SMSA's are themselves socially and economically interrelated. These areas are designated standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's) by the Office of Management and Budget, and are defined using standards included as part of the new SMSA standards described above.

### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBANIZED AREAS AND METROPOLITAN AREAS

Although the urbanized area and the metropolitan area are closely related in concept, there are important differences. The urbanized area has a more limited territorial extent. The urbanized area consists of the physically continuously built-up territory around each larger city and thus corresponds generally to the core of high and medium population density at the heart of the metropolitan area. In concept, a metropolitan area is always larger than its core urbanized area, even if the metropolitan area is defined in terms of small building blocks, because it includes discontinuous urban and suburban development beyond the periphery of the continuously built-up area. The metropolitan area may also include some rural territory whose residents commute to work in the city or its immediate environs, while the urbanized area does not include such territory. In practice, because the SMSA definitions use counties as building blocks, considerable amounts of rural territory with few commuters are often included. However, even in New England, where cities and towns are used as building blocks, SMSA's are generally much larger in extent than their core urbanized areas.

It sometimes occurs, because of boundary anomalies, that a portion of the urbanized area extends across the SMSA boundary into a nonmetropolitan county or another SMSA. However, such portions are usually quite small in area and population.

The new standards provide that each SMSA be associated with an urbanized area. However, the reverse is not true—there are some urbanized areas that are not in any SMSA. This situation occurs when an urbanized area does not qualify as an SMSA of at least 100,000 population (75,000 in New England), and the urbanized area has no city with at least 50,000 population.

In addition, some SMSA's contain more than one urbanized area. This occurs when—

1. Two or more urban concentrations not far apart and of generally similar size have separate urbanized areas but qualify as a single SMSA (for example, Greensboro, High Point, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina). Often the

SMSA title includes the name of the largest city of each of the component urbanized areas.

2. A very large SMSA includes one or more smaller separate urbanized areas within its boundaries. Examples are the separate urbanized areas around Joliet, Aurora, and Elgin within the Chicago SMSA.

then used to trace over each county line and to calculate the latitude/longitude values associated with each line. From the latitude/longitude information associated with each county, the total area of the county in square miles was computed. The total area figure derived for each county was subsequently reviewed against similar information from the 1960 and 1970 censuses and other sources, with significant variations in area being rechecked and adjudicated.

Following this review, the total area of the county was apportioned between land and water. No direct measurements were made to determine these values separately; instead, information from which the final figures were compiled was gathered from several other Federal and State agencies. The boundary between inland and other water was part of the original digitizing process and was treated as though it were a county boundary line. After all operations, a mathematical conversion was performed to convert all values from square miles to square kilometers.

Differences between 1980 area figures and those reported in previous censuses are attributable to changes in base map scale and detail, methodology for measurement, and occasionally to county boundary change or relocation.

subdivision, or place) which have retained the same name or have changed their name. Also included are places which have merged and retained the name of one of the merged areas.

In cases where entities have been formed since the earlier censuses, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for the earlier census. The three-dot symbol is also shown for those parts of a place which have extended into a new county or county subdivision through annexation or other expansion of boundaries.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions have been made so as to split a place into two or more parts. Historic counts for the parts of the place as currently split may not always be available. In these cases, "(NA)" is shown for the place by county subdivision; however, the total population of the place is shown in tables showing the place by State or county.

For most places incorporated since 1970, or for census county divisions with altered boundaries, 1970 population counts for the 1980 territory are stated in the footnotes to table 4.

In a number of tables in this report, 1970 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas such as the number and population of places by size groups or urban and rural distributions. In some instances, population counts for individual areas have been revised since publication of the 1970 census reports (indicated by the prefix "r" as described in the section "Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations" in the Introduction). These revisions have not been carried through to the various aggregations; therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the 1970 population counts shown here.

## BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some of the areas shown in this report have changed between an earlier census for which counts are shown and January 1, 1980. The historic counts shown here for counties, county subdivisions, places, and urbanized areas have not been adjusted for such changes and thus reflect the population in the areas as defined at each census. The historic counts for SMSA's and SCSA's have been adjusted to reflect the areas defined as of the 1980 census. Information on boundary changes for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in table 4. For information on boundary changes prior to 1970, see the *Number of Inhabitants* report for each census.

## AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for counties and county equivalent areas in the 1980 census were prepared using a process called digitizing. This process involved first verifying and highlighting the county boundaries recognized for the 1980 census on copies of the topographic quadrangle maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey and relocating those boundaries where necessary. An electronically assisted digitizing device was

## HISTORIC COUNTS

As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historic figures for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to present counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an area existed at both the current and previous censuses, a count is shown for the previous census. Included in this category are areas which are of the same type (county, county



## Appendix B.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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### USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

#### Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted,

as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which they were living. Persons in families with Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., the military installation or "off base," as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment. In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence. When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

#### Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the

ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

#### Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

#### Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards of general hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

#### Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their

homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

### Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

### Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy,

etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

### DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every household several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) areas of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the household received a questionnaire in the mail. The householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and give it to the enumerator when he or she visited the household; incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit.

Each household in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those households which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six households (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in areas

estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other household (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the same population questions that appeared on either the short form or the long form but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

### PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape excluded information on individual names and addresses.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the *1980 Census of Population and Housing, Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

## Appendix C.—Accuracy of the Data

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Since 1980 population counts shown in this report were tabulated from the entries for persons on all questionnaires, these counts are not subject to sampling error. In any large-scale statistical operation such as a decennial census, human and mechanical errors occur. These errors are commonly referred to as nonsampling errors. Such errors include failure to enumerate every household or person in the population, not obtaining all required information from respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. Errors can also occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, the clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or the electronic proc-

essing of the questionnaires.

In an attempt to reduce various types of nonsampling error in the 1980 census, a number of techniques were introduced on the basis of experience in previous censuses and in tests conducted prior to the census. These quality control and review measures were utilized throughout the data collection and processing phases of the census to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units and to keep the errors at a minimum. As was done after the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, there were programs after the 1980 census to measure various aspects of the quality achieved in the 1980 census. Reports on many aspects of the 1980 census evaluation program will be

published as soon as the appropriate data are accumulated and analyzed.

A major component of the evaluation work is to ascertain, insofar as possible, the degree of completeness of the count of persons and housing units. The Census Bureau has estimated that the 1970 census did not count 2.5 percent of the population. For 1980, the Census Bureau's extensive evaluation program will encompass a number of different approaches to the task of estimating the coverage of the census. Although these studies have not been completed at the time of publication of this report, preliminary estimates indicate that the rate of undercoverage in the 1980 census was reduced from 1970 census levels.





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